

Scargill rival loses key vote

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, looks set to win the NUM presidency after his moderate rival, Mr Raymond Chandler, failed to win the nomination from his own Nottinghamshire area. He secured nine votes, against 15 for Mr Scargill, with eight other contenders. The two other contenders are Mr Trevor Bell and Mr Bernard Dobbin. Page 2

Spanish cooking oil toll grows

Another four people in Madrid have died from consuming poisonous cooking oil, bringing the total of deaths to 175. One of the victims who has survived is nine-year-old Zulema Ganga, whose body is covered with large brown scales. Page 5

Polish leadership changes expected

A meeting of the Polish Politburo foreboded further changes at the top in Poland. Meanwhile, troops moved into towns and villages to keep food supplies going and maintain law and order.



Blacklist threat to Bassey

Shirley Bassey, the singer, who is touring South Africa, faces blacklisting by the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the United Nations. Her name may be included on the register to be published soon, naming 37 members of a Welsh choir. Page 4

French takeover terms attacked

European and American banking and company representatives meeting in London sharply attacked the compensation terms offered under the French Government's nationalisation plans in Paris. The National Assembly voted 322-154 in favour of nationalising industrial groups and banks. Page 15

Change of tactics on Palestinians

Israel and Egypt have agreed to adopt a new approach to the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. Talks in Cairo next week will concentrate on the election of a Palestinian autonomy council in an attempt to bypass more emotive issues. Page 6

Pamela Mason ousted

Mrs Pamela Mason has been voted off the board of Milingworth Morris. The Hollywood charwoman hostess who had a 46 per cent stake in the company through her father's estate, had been in dispute with the board of the Yorkshire textile group for two years. Page 15

Sex cover-up

The sex salesman of Soho began a heavy cover-up of the lurid shop windows to comply with the provisions of the Indecent Displays (Control) Act, 1981, but held out the promise of enticing wares inside. Page 2

The Times Health Supplement

The first issue of The Times Health Supplement will appear on Friday. It will cost 45p. Agreement was reached yesterday between the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the management on a claim for extra payment for distribution.

Defence, page 4
Choices for the Eighties, first of a four-part series
Leader, page 11

Letters: On unemployment, from Mr P. W. Bennett, and others; education, from Mr W. A. Barker, and Mr J. T. Lunt

Leading articles: Secretary General of the United Nations; Access to official records

Features, pages 9, 10
International terrorism, the first of two articles; what it would cost to change the police complaints system; the Princess who went to Wales

Italy: An eight-page Special Report, with profiles of President Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini

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IRA extend campaign to West End

Oxford Street blast kills police bombs expert

By Richard Ford, Donald Macintyre, John Witherow

A police bomb disposal expert was killed yesterday as he attempted to defuse an IRA bomb in a London West End Wimpy bar which 30 minutes earlier had been cleared of more than one hundred customers.

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the terrorist attack, the first on civilian targets since their present campaign in mainland Britain began two weeks ago with an attack outside Chelsea barracks.

A second 5lb bomb was defused at Debenhams store, further along Oxford Street, London's busiest shopping area. But late last night police were continuing to search Bourne's department store, a few yards from the Wimpy bar, for an explosive which they had been warned was on the fifth floor.

A controlled explosion was carried out on three suspect briefcases found in the basement of Virgin Records store, also in Oxford Street, and another in a car park in Wigmore Street. Both alarms were false.

Mr Kenneth Robert Howarth, aged 48, from Bracknell, Berkshire, was killed instantly at 3.43 pm as the 5lb bomb blew out the front of the Oxford Street bar, sent shattered paving stones into the air and left a five-foot crater. Nobody else was injured in the blast.

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Mr Powis warned the public to be especially vigilant and report suspicious packages immediately.

Mr Howarth had been an explosives officer with the police since 1974 after serving previously in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. He was commended for his bravery earlier this year.

As news of the bomb attack spread along the length of Oxford Street, many shoppers ran for safety and office workers left early for home.

Police with loud hailer toured the area telling people to leave quickly for their own safety and late last night shop workers who had fled without their coats or bags were still in hotels and public houses waiting to be told they could return.

So fast was the evacuation from some stores that women left hairdressing salons in curlers.

As rush hour reached its peak, shops, offices and cinemas were evacuated and police diverted traffic around the cordoned area, stretching from Tottenham Court Road to Marble Arch and from Oxford Circus to Piccadilly.

One witness, Mr Bandi Islam, who owns a clothes shop in Oxford Walk, near the Wimpy bar, said he was standing close to the first cordon set up by police.

"I saw an officer wearing a long blue coat go into the bar. When the explosion happened I thought 'That's him'."

He added: "We have so many stores I don't think it was going to go off. I don't think anyone did."

Before detectives started interviewing each of the 24 Wimpy employees, one of them, Mr Michael Disney, aged 17, said the first he and colleagues had known was when a young girl employee came upstairs after discovering a parcel in the lavatory.

The girl, who was talking to us, said she had found a parcel in the lavatory. Mr Disney said he had noticed a brown paper parcel in a lavatory about five minutes earlier. He did not think anything of it.

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Moment of explosion: Smoke pours out of the shattered Wimpy Bar in Oxford Street as the bomb detonates.

Brazil signs £350m deal with Britain

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain signed a £350m deal with Brazil in London yesterday for the construction of merchant shipping, power generators, rail, offshore oil, and naval equipment.

The financial arrangements, put together by a consortium of nine United Kingdom banks, represent the biggest credit package set up in Britain for a Latin American country.

The deal will go some way towards alleviating the recession-induced difficulties faced by important companies and agencies in Brazil.

Beneficiaries of the financing include state-owned British Shipbuilders, Northern Engineering Industries (NEI), GEC and Ferranti.

Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, who signed the agreement with Professor Delfino Neto, Brazil's Minister of Planning, described the pact as a big step forward and one of the most important yet negotiated in the development of trade between Britain and Latin America in general.

"For some years now, Britain has sought to re-establish itself in the markets of Latin America. I believe the agreement with Brazil will point the way to a resurgence of trade with this rapidly developing part of the world," he said.

Under the terms of the deal, British Shipbuilders will build four roll-on, roll-off ships and two container vessels for Suna, Brazil's Superintendency of Mercantile Marine, at a total cost of about £120m.

Negotiations are still at an early stage with no indication yet of which yards will build the vessels. The contracts follow a steady flow of orders to British Shipbuilders over the past year.

NEI, working with the British subsidiary of Klockner of West Germany, is to supply a 100MW power station from a local firing in a contract worth £27m, while Klockner will supply a coal mine, in association with a local partner, with a separate contract worth £27m.

Four naval conversion contracts worth a total of £100m will be awarded to GEC, with the main contract to build a nuclear power station for the Royal Navy. The conversion of the HMS Crust power station from a local firing in a contract worth £27m, while Klockner will supply a coal mine, in association with a local partner, with a separate contract worth £27m.

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British troops to join Sinai peace force

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, Oct 26

A peace-keeping force including troops from four European nations—Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands—will be sent to Sinai to assist in monitoring the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai.

The agreement to end the force will thus have the backing of the Community. It is considered that, despite strong arguments against sending the troops, it was to be the long-term interest of peace and stability in the area, and thus in Europe.

The view that sending such a force would strain Europe with the stigma of the Camp David agreement in its eyes, was forcibly put today.

Greene, nevertheless, the general feeling over lunch was that the Greek point of view would change as the new Government in Athens learnt more of the background to the original request for European involvement in the peace-keeping force.

The chief, and most impassioned, advocate of the plan to send European troops was M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister. He said afterwards: "We must be prepared to show that when we speak, we are not all blindfolded, but that we are prepared to take risks in the interests of peace."

He asked what the world would say if the evacuation of Sinai failed to take place. Europe, he said, would be blamed for not doing everything possible to ensure that a piece of Arab land was returned to an Arab nation.

Discussions about sending a force have been continuing in secret among the governments of the Community for some weeks. France had been asked to participate by President Sadat and Britain by President Reagan.

Mr Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster, said that the Government last night was under pressure from a large number of Conservative MPs by sending down on its proposals to send troops to Sinai.

Although the Government regretted ending any verbiage service, the decisions had to be made on foreign policy grounds. The result of these changes was that a force would have to be sent to Sinai next week.

The BBC last night made a strong statement criticising the Government.

It said halving output did not necessarily mean halving the basic cost of running services. "So it may prove difficult to make the level of savings the Government requires."

A spokesman for the BBC said the cuts would undoubtedly mean making higher charges to more than 100 countries that take BBC programmes through the transcription services.

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Brideshead suffers in TV ratings

By a Staff Reporter

The television serial Brideshead Revisited which Granada hoped would be the viewing blockbuster of the year is reportedly failing to dominate prime time audiences, as are BBC's rival spectacular, The Borgia.

The opening two-hour instalment of the adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's work on October 12 did not get into the ITV Top Ten, according to the list published today by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board Ltd (BARB). And the way the figures are collated, if it failed to get into the ITV Top Ten, it is a fair assumption that it would not be among the top ten in the other two channels.

The viewing figures produced by BARB are a tightly kept secret. It is an attempt to end the public ratings war between the BBC and the ITV companies. However, the war continues with the same building tactics. BBC 1 saved up a cinema box office hit A Man Called Horse to run against part two of the opening of Brideshead and this may have undercut the programme's prospects of making the top ten.

Granada can take some consolation in the failure of The Borgia to oust the film Midwinter Men from the top of the list. It is a fair assumption that it would not be among the top ten in the other two channels.

Granada Television said last night: "The audience figure for Brideshead seems pretty satisfactory to us. We have plenty of blue-chip viewers with Coronation Street if we want them."

The BBC said they did not wish to comment on The Borgia.

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Air fares could rise by 20pc

From Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent, Cannes, Oct 26

A 20 per cent rise in international air fares began to emerge here today as the favoured solution to world airlines' desperate financial situation.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) conference is expected to approve tomorrow an initial 5 per cent rise in January and another 5 per cent in June.

Less clear is how Iata will be able to impose these fare rises when a quarter of world airlines, including such buccannars as Britain's Laker, are not even in Iata and not therefore bound by its recommendations; when governments including Britain and the United States are strongly in favour of free competition; when even Iata's own members promptly negate fare rises through bucket shop discounts.

This acknowledged powerlessness merely added to the rising anger and frustration today at the predicament of huge losses, rising costs and stagnant traffic in which the airlines find themselves.

Even the banks, which for 20 years have regarded airlines as a lucrative source of profit, are getting nervous at the way they are borrowing to pay interest according to Mr Robert Wyatt of the Midland Bank International, which finances Laker.

The situation was so serious in bankers' eyes, that although the airlines' problems were the world's problems, they could not wait for an upturn in the world economy to rescue them. They must act to raise yields to a level at which the better managed airlines could operate without bail out from banks and governments, he said.

Because of mounting interest rates, airline losses this year are expected to reach \$2,100m (£1,116m) compared with \$1,100m last year. Of this total, interest alone is expected to amount to \$1,200m, an increase of a third over last year, and could reach \$1,600m next year, said Mr Knut Hammarstedt, director-general of Iata.

Mr John Kilcarr, finance director of Pan Am, can hardly side-step questions about his own airline's recent big fares cut, said the industry needed an extra \$28,000m to finance a \$4,000m investment in more economical aircraft.

In the present "absolutely disastrous" financial situation airlines lacked the cashflow or the equity base to finance it. "I feel such a sense of fierce anger that I would like to knock our collective heads together until we ran some common sense into them," he said.

Mr Roy Watts, of British Airways, advocated higher fares but said Iata was a disaster if it sought to return to the protection and regulation of the past. "The future is going to be competitive. We are going to have to be flexible and footed to cut our costs and tailor the product to the market."



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Prosser murder trial set for the new year

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Three prison officers accused under a voluntary Bill of indictment of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, will stand trial at Leicester Crown Court in the new year.

Mervyn Jackson, aged 32, Eric Smith, aged 22, and Howard Price, aged 24, each replied "Not guilty" when the charge was put to them at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Stephen Brown who last Friday granted the application for the bill by the Director of Public Prosecutions, granted a defence application for the trial to be moved from Birmingham and said he would transfer it to Leicester Crown Court. Counsel said they expected the hearing would last about a month. The accused were all granted bail on a number of conditions.

Mr John Maxwell, junior counsel for the prosecution, made no objection to bail, but asked for five conditions to be attached — namely, a con-

dition of residence, which did not have to be mentioned in open court, the provision of two sureties of £1,000 each, the surrender of passports, a ban on making contact with any witness or person at Winson Green Prison, except through a solicitor, with the exception of the Prison Officers Association; and that the three men should report for a medical examination if required.

The judge, after being told that the defence would not be ready before the new year, remarked: "It is obviously preferable that it should be brought to trial as soon as possible."

Mr Robert Fischel, appearing for the defence of Mr Jackson, asked for the trial to be moved from Birmingham to a cell at the prison and for the matter had received publicity.

Mr Maxwell said it was most likely that the jury would be required by prosecution and defence to inspect a cell at the prison and for convenience it was thought Leicester would be appropriate. The judge agreed.

EXIT helper sent only to comfort victims, court told

By Frances Gibb

The methods of suicide involving barbiturate-based drugs, plastic bags and alcohol in the euthanasia case at the Central Criminal Court are outlined in the booklet, *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*, published by EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, the jury was told yesterday.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said that in three of the cases where a suicide occurred, a combination of drugs, alcohol or plastic bags was used, which the booklet suggested as the most effective method of committing suicide.

He cross-examined Nicholas Reed, aged 34, general secretary of EXIT, who is accused with Mark Lyons, part-time EXIT helper, of aiding and abetting suicides, or conspiring to aid and abet.

Mr Reed agreed that the methods involved were contained in the booklet. But he pointed out that at the time the booklet took place, the jury was told that the booklet was only in February this year; had not been produced.

He added that although Mr Lyons did not take part in any discussions on production of the booklet, he could have "picked up the methods from any daily newspaper, particularly at that time."

The prosecution case is that Mr Reed put the would-be suicides in touch with Mr Lyons, who then visited them and helped them to kill themselves with the aid of a "suicide kit" of drugs, alcohol and plastic bags. Mr Reed maintains that he sent Mr Lyons only to comfort them. But he agreed under cross-examination that in only one case had he emphasized that the person was coming only in a "comforting capacity", although he knew the caller wanted help on committing suicide.

Mr Reed said he did not become suspicious about Mr Lyons until just before the inquest on the death of a woman he had been to see. It was at that inquest, in May last year, that Mr Lyons was identified as the person who had been to see her on the day of her death. But he saw no point in questioning him about the deaths of other people he had visited, in view of previous denials.

Mr Reed, of Sandford Walk, New Cross, faces two charges of aiding and abetting suicide, and Mr Lyons, of Fairhazel Gardens, in West Ham, five charges of aiding and abetting suicide. Both face three charges of conspiring to aid and abet, and Mr Lyons faces one charge of murder. The case continues today.

Group calls for purge of racialism by church

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Deeper commitment by the Church of England to the combating of racialist attitudes in society in general and in its own ranks is urged in a report of a consultation by a group of Anglicans which was published yesterday.

The church's own ethos still retains "strong elements of patriarchal and colonialist attitudes", the report says. It suggests that the church should monitor its employment policies "in order to establish a substantial employment of ethnic minorities among the staff of church organizations."

The regulations for allowing church property to be used by other denominations and religions should be reviewed, it says, and theological colleges should include courses on ethnic faiths and on the multicultural society.

Anglicanism, the report believes, has institutionalized racialism, and sees itself as "white, right, and essentially changeless."

The report was described as being purely advisory, and did not necessarily represent the views of all participants in the consultation. That was held in Leicester earlier this year for the benefit of the Board of Social Responsibility of the Church of England, which has yet to consider it.

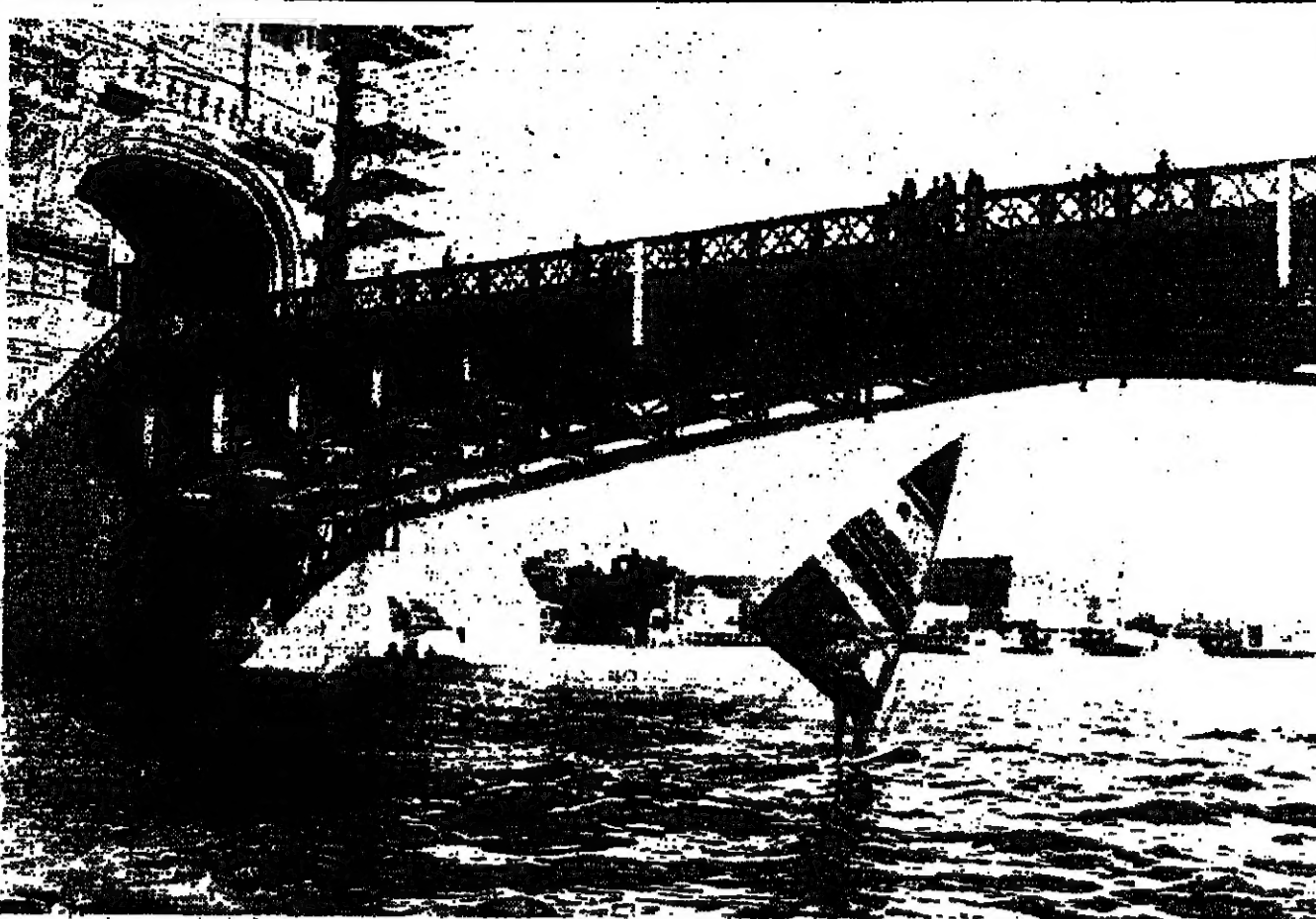
In a series of recommendations the report seeks: the independent investigation of complaints against the police; a representative police authority for Greater London; more representative selection of magistrates to include a larger number from ethnic minorities; "anti-racist" training for police officers; and steps against racial discrimination in the legal profession.

The policy on admissions to church schools should be examined to ensure that provision is made for racial minorities, and the report asks for a conference to discuss that in more detail.

The extent of "implicit and explicit" racialism in church teaching should also be investigated, including the possibility of an antisemitic element in Christian theology.

TRAMPS DIE IN FIRE

Two men died and a third was burnt yesterday in a fire at a tramps' hideout. They were trapped in a derelict building in Upper High Street, Swansea, where they were thought to have lit a fire to keep warm. The survivor's condition was fair in hospital last night.



Almost home: Chris Jackson from Brighton completing the last leg of the Round Britain Solo Sailboard marathon yesterday, in which a team of eight windsurfers their way around Britain completing 2,100 miles in 34 days. Jackson finished the marathon by guiding his board up the Thames to St Katharine's Dock, past Tower Bridge.

Botanic man gives Kew 'practicality'

By Tony Samstag

The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew will be firmly in the grip of the technology from next Monday. Professor Arthur Bell, a biochemist, is to take over the directorship of the 140-year-old institution, and his appointment is expected to inject a hard edge of practicality into a science that many see as merely an exercise in classification.

The professor insists that taxonomy and plant biochemistry are complementary and the history of Kew, which employs almost 500 staff in a variety of scientific jobs, bears that out. The gardens have always been a scientific research establishment "first and foremost," he says. Past triumphs include the introduction of quinine to India and of rubber to Ceylon and Malaya.

Professor Bell, who is aged 55 and head of the Department of Plant Sciences at King's College, London, is especially interested in potential food plants for use in developing countries.

Many native species are toxic but Professor Bell believes the toxicity can be bred out and the plants' ability to thrive in arid regions exploited.

Former lover of surgeon paid by Tories, jury told

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

The Conservative Party indirectly paid the salary of Miss Pamela Collison while she was employed by a London publishing company, it was disclosed yesterday at Teesside Crown Court, where Miss Collison, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, was facing a murder charge.

With Paul Vickers, her former lover, and a Newcastle upon Tyne orthopaedic surgeon, Miss Collison is accused of murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers, wife of Mr Vickers, on June 14, 1979. Both deny the charge.

The Crown has alleged that Miss Collison obtained, and Mr Vickers administered, an anti-cancer drug called CCNU, which caused Mrs Vickers to suffer from aplastic anaemia, from which she died.

Mr Michael Francis Jackson, administrative director of Haymarket Publishing, told the court that Miss Collison was employed as a research assistant from October 18, 1976, to November 30, 1977. Their publications included the *Monthly Index of Medical Specialties*, which had been referred to earlier in the hearing as containing details of CCNU.

Under cross-examination Mr Jackson agreed that Miss Collison was a political researcher for Mr Michael Heseltine, now Secretary of State for the Environment, who was a shareholder on Haymarket Publishing.

She was an employee of the company, but her salary would be reimbursed by the

Conservative Party. Although she worked in the office her job had nothing to do with Haymarket Publishing.

Dr Ronald Thompson, a consultant at the Royal Victoria Infirmary at Newcastle on disorders of the blood, said Mrs Vickers was admitted to the hospital in February, 1979, and found to be suffering from aplastic anaemia.

She was sent home on March 24 and died in June. The hospital records showed she had on various occasions been given transfusions of blood totalling 27 pints as well as transfusions of white cells and platelets (another blood constituent).

Dr Thompson said Mr Vickers had never suggested that his wife might be suffering from cancer or spoken of any medication administered by him.

As Dr Thompson continued his evidence with details of the rarity of satisfactory operations, Mr Justice Boreham intervened to ask how relevant the evidence was. "It terrifies some people," he said, and added that he did not like medical evidence unless it was relevant.

Dr Thompson told Mr Gilbert Gray, QC for Mr Vickers, that he had never worked with CCNU. It was used in advanced cancer cases where other drugs had failed, he said. He agreed that fluctuations in blood counts did not allow one to infer the cause of aplastic anaemia.

The hearing continues today.

Psychiatric patients get more care

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Attempts to put psychiatric patients back into the community are being stepped up by the Government, which yesterday announced that four psychiatric rehabilitation units are to be designated demonstration centres.

No extra money is being made available, however, although the centres will be expected to demonstrate their techniques of helping patients back to normality to a wide range of health professionals.

Lord Elton, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, announced his decision to set up the centres at the annual conference in London of MIND, the National Association for Mental Health.

The centres are to be at Maudsley Hospital, Nottingham; Netherne Hospital, near Redhill, Surrey; St Crispin's Hospital, Northampton; and the Maudsley Hospital, in Camberwell, London.

Dr Mounir Ekdawi, consultant in charge of the psychiatric rehabilitation unit at Netherne Hospital, said that the rehabilitation service had 100 in-patients, 25 patients who came daily to the day hospital and 100 patients who came less frequently.

The day hospital patients did paid work for voluntary organizations either in the industrial workshop or in the clerical office.

Euro-beef next on British menus

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The campaign bringing "Euro-beef" to the tea tables of Britain will soon give the country "Euro-beef" as well. The 10-year-old British system of using numbered codes to describe the quality of beef will soon be scrapped to make way for an EEC arrangement which is being inserted into the laws of all member states.

The EEC system shows most British beef to be high in fat, a view endorsed in London yesterday by the Meat and Livestock Commission. Mr Geoffrey Harrington, director of planning, said: "There is still a high proportion of over-fat carcasses in the domestic kill."

The new Community system marks a first step towards bringing uniformity and discipline to the costly mechanism with which the EEC shields its beef farmers against low prices. It does so by requiring meat when market prices fall unacceptably low, but at present it has no clear means of determining from its headquarters in Brussels precisely what it is paying for.

It has done so by compressing all of the methods used in the 10 member states into a system of codes. A scale of numbers will denote the amount of fat on a carcass. The latest EUROP will be used to denote degrees of carcass quality and shape. Mr Harrington explained that E would stand for "excellent" and P for "poor".

More British cattle would fall into the category R4 than into any other. The decoding manual, issued in Brussels, explains that R stands for good quality and muscle development.

NINE IN BEER KEG CASE SENTENCED

Sentences of up to four and a half years were imposed at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday on nine men who sold stolen beer kegs worth £2.5m as scrap metal.

Ronald Dunn, of Alma Road, Birkenhead, who admitted conspiring to handle the barrels, and Maurice Thurston, of Southall, Mx, who admitted conspiring to steal, were jailed for four and half years.

Alexander Woods, of Canril Farm, Merseyside, who had denied conspiring to steal, received four years.

The others accused all admitted conspiring either to handle or to steal the kegs. Anthony Murphy, of Fountains Gardens, and Christopher Murphy, of Gloucester Way, both of Liverpool, were jailed for 18 months and Thomas Burnell, of Dingle Lane, Liverpool, for 10 months. John Osbourne, of Steerscroft, Canril Farm, Alex, Orr, of Stoke Lane, Bootle and Stephen Casey, of Kingsway, Birkenhead were all given suspended sentences. Mr Casey was also fined £1,200.

From Yesterday's later editions

Poll favours Williams for Crosby seat

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democrat with Liberal support, is the choice of 46 per cent of voters at National Opinion Poll survey published in the *Daily Mail*. A sample of 760 intending voters at Crosby were interviewed at the weekend. Thirty-four per cent said they would vote Conservative and 20 per cent favoured Labour.

'Racial' borstals

Racial violence is becoming widespread in borstals, where black inmates dominate whites in gang fights, with protection rackets and other thugery, according to the London Weekend Television programme *Skin*. It alleges that black Londoners with grievances against authority who are undergoing borstal training say they are discriminated against by prison officers, so they revenge themselves on their white fellow inmates.

Dispute stops play

If *Winter Comes*, a play starring Paul Scofield, due to have been shown on BBC 2 to mark the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising, was postponed at the last minute because of a dispute involving video editors. The BBC hopes to show the play over the Christmas period.

Whitehall brief: Value of Gouzenko's testimony

Defector adamant on MI5 'mole'

By Peter Hennessy

The success of John Le Carré in the bookshops and on the television screen attests to a continuing fascination in Britain with Soviet "moles" in high places. But there are more serious reasons than mere curiosity for interviewing in Canada, Mr Igor Gouzenko, the Russian cipher clerk who defected to the West in 1951, and reading the 35-year-old transcripts of his interrogation at the National Archives in Ottawa.

The prime one is that Mr Gouzenko's revelation of "Elly" a Russian agent in the British Security Service, MI5, started a long trail that is still a winding as the article by Mr Nigel West and the letter from Sir Martin Furnival Jones, a former head of the Security Service, demonstrated in *The Times* last week.

For at least a decade suspicion existed in Whitehall that Elly was none other than Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of MI5 from 1956 to 65. If such fears had proved justified, it would have meant that the British Security Service had been to all intents and purposes a "quango" of the Soviet Government throughout a large part of the cold war.

As recently as 1975 Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, forsook the pleasures of Lincoln College, Oxford, to return to Whitehall two days a week for nearly a year, tracing all the leads about Sir Roger back to their

source, including no doubt the crucial information furnished by Mr Gouzenko, which he described in detail in an interview published in *The Times* yesterday.

On March 26 last year, the Prime Minister told the commons that Lord Trend had in the end agreed with those who concluded that Sir Roger had not spied for Russia, though it was impossible to prove the negative.

If Elly was not Sir Roger, then another officer in MI5 was doing all he could in the 1940s, and probably beyond, to provide Soviet military intelligence with what they needed. Mr Gouzenko is adamant that his leads were not followed up properly in Whitehall.

Ottawa is visibly succumbing to the embrace of open government as Bill C 43, the Trudeau Administration's freedom of information measure, passes through its committee stage, which is why the Gouzenko material is filtering out.

But there is another reason why the Gouzenko transcripts still matter a generation later. The legacy of McCarthyism has clouded memories and judgments of that early cold war era. And none more so than those offered on Canadian television last week by a broadcasting corporation documentary on Gouzenko, an offering described as "McCarthyism in reverse" by one Canadian political scientist.

After concentrating on the civil right aspects of those held incommunicado under the War Measures Act of that country, the programme suggested that, apart from Dr Allan Nunn May, the British atomic scientist, the spy networks uncovered thanks to Gouzenko were of no great import.

In fact, the atomic spy rings revealed by Gouzenko did exist and did matter. The most authoritative estimates available indicate that due to Nunn May, Klaus Fuchs and to a lesser extent Donald Maclean, the British diplomat, and others, the Soviet Union achieved the status of a nuclear power in August, 1949, up to two years sooner than it had had to rely solely on its own scientists and engineers.

"Moles", which hunts and cold war memories are the elements from which ripest fantasies coalesce. One book should be required reading as the perfect antidote, *The Torment of Secrecy*, published in 1956, in the wake of the McCarthy enormities by a singular American scholar, Professor Edward Shils.

He wrote: "As long as the dangers of espionage exist, as long as we have some knowledge which a potential enemy desires, which can do us harm when it is in his possession and which he cannot obtain except by espionage, we will have a genuine security problem."

Firm guilty over jar size

A jury's verdict at Croydon Crown Court yesterday may have wide repercussions for the cosmetics industry and even lead to the withdrawal of large quantities of stock from shops and to a complete redesigning of containers. The 200-year-old company of A. and F. Pears Ltd was found guilty of an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act. Astral moisturising cream had been sold in jars which had double skins and false bottoms. Mr John Passmore, Lambeth weights and measures officer, said the public could well think the jar contained more cream than it did. He found that a 54 gram jar was 30 per cent larger than the volume of cream it contained.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for Pears, said there was no risk of anyone being misled, because the weight of cream was clearly marked on the jar. Mr Raymond Cox, the company secretary, said the company had been using the blue double skin plastic jars since 1973 without any official complaint.

He said the interior was tapered to make it easier to extract all the cream. The added outside skin was to help storage. Judge David Thomas said that producers, manufacturers and suppliers must take steps to put things right. He adjourned the case until next Friday.

Mr Cox said: "The implications of this verdict are enormous."



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Defence choices for the Eighties, part one

How Mr Nott's plan can survive the cuts

One of the most striking features of the year's party conferences was the attention paid to issues of defence and disarmament — with the sequel in last weekend's anti-nuclear marches. It is 20 years since the political zealots debated at such length what arms and armed forces Britain should or should not have, and how much or little should be spent on them.

Beside the seaside, however, slogans and flights of oratorical fancy were more common than down-to-earth examinations of well-defined programme options. It is useful now as MPs shake sand from their shoes and buckle down to serious business at Westminster, to consider the realities behind the rhetoric.

What prescriptions for defence do the parties proffer? What do the Government's plans foreshadow for the immediate future? What alternatives do its opponents advocate for the longer run? The Conservatives' programme was depicted in a White Paper *The Way Forward* which Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, presented to the House of Commons in June. In that document the Government declared an intention to allot more money to defence: roughly 3 per cent more, in real terms, each year from 1982-83. Consequently, the Cabinet endorsed budget projections rising to £13,750m (at this year's forecast output prices) by 1985-86, as shown in the first column of the table.

As time goes by, however, the defence labour force will contract if Mr Nott has his way. By the mid-1990s there should be about 18,000 fewer in uniform than at present, while the number of civilians employed by the Ministry of Defence should have fallen by about 30,000 to below 200,000. Despite this, Ministers want to maintain a comprehensive, all-round military effort comprising:

A strategic nuclear force, which is to be modernized by acquisition of Trident missiles, new warheads to

put on them and new submarines to put them in; Provision for the coastal, territorial and air defence of the United Kingdom home base;

The commitment of ground and tactical air forces to NATO's order of battle for land-air warfare in Europe (including some field forces and combat squadrons in the field in Britain);

The major contribution to naval and maritime air forces for protection of the Alliance's sea lanes of communication in the eastern half of the North Atlantic;

Some stationed forces to fulfil residual non-NATO commitments, such as Cyprus or Hong Kong plus a limited capacity to compose ad-hoc forces for operations outside the NATO area, patrolling the Straits of Hormuz.

As the "roles and forces" part of our summary of the existing programme shows, some reshaping of the defence effort is planned which will entail change in provision for three of these five principle tasks. But no change is foreseen so far as the first and last are concerned.

This is the course charted in *The Way Forward* four months ago. However, enough has happened since June to suggest that before long the Thatcher administration will be blown off that course.

In the first place, although the plan to raise defence expenditure by 3 per cent a year was approved at the beginning of the summer,

whether the Treasury will actually come up with the money must now be in doubt. The usual autumn-fighting on public expenditure generally began last week. And Mr Nott undoubtedly came under pressure to revise his spending projections.

What if, as seems most likely at this juncture, the Government decides to settle for an annual rise of 2 per cent but less than 2, taking the defence budget to, say, just £13,000m (at this year's prices) by 1985-86?

The possibilities are summarized in the second column of the table. This may be regarded as that blueprint for a new White Paper which may even now be lying under some prudent bureaucrat's blotting-pad in the Ministry's programme and budget division.

For example, a £50-200m a year could perhaps be saved in the later 1980s by abandoning the scheme to extend the armament depot at Culport (near the Faslane Base). There is no practical reason why the Americans should not store our Trident missiles along with their own. The Government could also choose to build the new submarines at a slower rate than is currently scheduled.

Options for rephasing re-equipment exist elsewhere also. The construction programme for the new low-cost frigates, the Type 23s, and that for the new conventionally-powered "submarines", could be stretched. So too

could the timetables for introducing into service the Tornado aircraft, the Nimrod airborne early warning plane and several of the Army's weapon systems.

Other "savings" might be made by earlier withdrawal of older items of equipment, like the surface ships which are to be paid-off anyway, the more long-in-the-tooth armoured fighting vehicles and "such venerable aircraft as the Buccaneers and Lightnings."

In any search for further economies, however, it is the British contribution to NATO in Germany, and the British Army of the Rhine in particular, which is the likeliest focus for attention.

Rhine Army is being re-structured to change the British Corps from a four division format to one of three divisions (made up of nine brigades). One of those nine brigades will be stationed in Britain, though linked in the Corps order of battle for Germany. Such re-modelling could be "double counted" for territorial defence tasks that would permit deeper cuts in the overall strength of the Army.

Moreover, it would facilitate rotation, thus easing a potential problem of present plans. The full implications of the regular army on the continent do not seem to have been considered. Among other things this means that men in armoured and artillery regiments, for example, will have to spend a higher proportion of their time in Germany than hitherto.

Being blown off course by a chill wind from the Treasury is the source of difficulty. But there is another. It is possible that the new parliamentary session will open with the minister being urged to revise the plan he outlined in June, especially by "the Tory lobby" which is particularly aggrieved at his decision to axe an invincible class carrier and reduce the number of destroyers and frigates in the fleet from 56 to 42.

The chances are that Mr Nott will remain unmoved. But if the Admiralty fight back, determined, supported as they will be by the dockyard unions, he may have to yield. He might not be allowed to run down the surface fleet as he would like. He might have to give the Navy the new anti-submarine helicopter it wants. He might have to think again about closing the Chatham base and cutting back activity at Portsmouth (where, incidentally, he is a rough reception only last month). The entry in bold in the "blown off course" table registers these possibilities.

Obviously, though, relatively moderate change to the existing defence programme — in whatever direction — is not the only possibility to be considered looking beyond the short term. By the mid-1980s, after the next election, defence policy-making could be in other hands.

Whether responsibility should pass to the Centre-Left.

Mr David Greenwood is Director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University and author of *Reshaping Britain's Defence*, Aberdeen Studies in Defence Economics No 19 published last month (September), and obtainable from the Centre, Wright Building, Dumbarton Street, Aberdeen AB9 2TY, £3.

GLC challenge Foot over Heseltine cuts

By Anthony Bevis, Political Staff

The controlling Labour group on the Greater London Council is expected to confirm, at a special conference being planned for December 12 a policy of outright confrontation with the Government.

The conference has been arranged specifically to consolidate resistance to the curbs on local authority spending proposed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

But with Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Greater London Council leader, in the forefront of the conference organization, it would appear that Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, may face more difficulty than the Government.

The conference may be asked to endorse demands that Labour MPs should disrupt parliamentary business to prevent Mr Heseltine's legislation passing through the Commons, that trade unions should take industrial action against council cuts, and that councillors who break any laws initiated by Mr Heseltine should be indemnified by a future Labour government.

It is unlikely that Mr Foot could publicly accept any of those proposals. At the Labour Party conference on Brighton on September 28 the party's national executive committee pledged that it would press a further Labour government to pass retrospective legislation to wipe out cash surcharges and disqualifications from local authority office for any penalized councillors.

The conference also overwhelmingly voted in favour of the demand from Mr Ted Knight, Lambeth Borough Council's leader, that Labour councillors must refuse to make cuts required by the Government, in spite of an NEC appeal that no vote should be taken.

The challenge of the December 12 conference to Mr Foot's authority as leader of the party is aggravated by last week's by-election humiliation at Croydon, North West.

Mr Foot has not disguised that he pins a large portion of the blame for that setback on Mr Livingstone and the activities of the Labour left.

The success of the left in raking over London and a significant number of its constituencies is likely to prompt more Labour MPs in London to switch to the Social Democrats before Christmas.

Labour's London regional executive last month approved a statement from the GLC Labour group which, among other things, urged "mobilisation" by Labour to halt the Heseltine legislation.

An executive resolution, made available to *The Times*, called on the GLC "not to follow the example of the Lothian Regional Council, which, at the last minute, bowed to the Government."

"Only through a show of strength can the Tories be forced to retreat, as the miners and the railway workers' victories earlier this year demonstrate."

A later statement from Mr Arthur Latham, the London Labour Party chairman, suggests that the London party has three alternatives:

"First, it can vote 'to break the law and risk individual surcharges on councillors, and other possible penalties. Secondly, Labour councillors could 'resign en bloc from the council, on the grounds that local democracy is so destroyed as to be farcical'."

Thirdly, the GLC could "cut services drastically", but it is stated that "the danger of this course is that it will be seen to be Labour that is actually making the cuts, however reluctantly."

Reform of remand law opposed

By Lucy Hodges

It would be a grave error to change the system whereby every remand prisoner has to appear in court every eight days, the Howard League for Penal Reform says in a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The proposed change, under which remand hearings would take place in the defendant's absence, is abhorrent for four reasons, the pressure group claims in the letter, made public today.

It would reduce the contact remand prisoners have with their solicitors; end the safeguard whereby court and public can ensure that every remand prisoner is physically well; reduce the pressure on courts to give bail in desirable cases; and on solicitors and defendants to press for it; and add to the remand prison population, already very high.

"The main reason for removing this safeguard is administrative convenience," Mr Martin Wright, the league's director, said. "The right way is to shorten remands by speeding up the court process and cutting out trivial prosecutions."

More than 40 per cent of remand prisoners are either acquitted or given non-custodial sentences.

The Law Society and the National Council for Civil Liberties have also objected to the proposed change.

Cost of police complaints, page 10

UN threat to blacklist Bassey

Shirley Bassey, the singer, may appear on a United Nations cultural blacklist because she is appearing in South Africa.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday also named 32 of the 70 Welsh singers on tour in South Africa, and threatened to place them on the list, which will be published soon. Those named may be prevented from visiting non-aligned countries.

Mr James Gbeho, Ghana's United Nations Ambassador and chairman of the subcommittee of the Special Committee against Apartheid, said in London yesterday he regretted that Miss Bassey was in South Africa, and hinted that her name might appear on the register.

"They say we should separate politics from sport and culture," Mr Gbeho said. "We on the committee do not believe in this distinction. As long as sport and culture is important to the racist minority Government of South Africa it must be attacked and cooperation withheld to force that government to yield in the area of apartheid."

But any individual undertaking to refuse further contacts with South Africa would be dropped immediately from the list, which included black entertainers because "we do not draw any distinction as to colour."

The 70 Welsh singers are all using the name of Jones in an attempt to avoid blacklisting. Sports Black list, page 19.

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s						
	Existing Government programme			The Government blown off course		
RESOURCES	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86
Defence budget (£000 millions)	12.3	13.0	13.6	12.3	12.5	12.8
Defence manpower (thousands)	332	324	314	332	320	300
MoD Civilians	228	200	198	228	200	195
ROLES AND FORCES	mid-to-late 1980s			mid-to-late 1980s		
Strategic Nuclear Forces (7 per cent)	4-boat Polaris force in-being			4-boat Polaris force in-being		
	4-boat Trident force in-the-pipeline			4-boat Trident force in-the-pipeline (but with, say, missile storage in US and rephased submarine construction)		
Home base (22 per cent)	Greater emphasis on Reserves for coastal and territorial defence; improvements to air defence (including air defence Tornado)			Delayed air defence modernization (including slower introduction of Tornado interceptors).		
	Reduced manning levels			Reduced manning levels		
Europe (41 per cent)	1 (British) Corps remodelled: 3 divisions (but one brigade located in UK)			Strength of 1 (British) Corps in Germany cut (one brigade per division located in UK); postponement of some re-equipment.		
	RAF Germany contracting: Tornados, with Harriers and other existing types, in service; new Harrier in-the-pipeline but not Jaguar replacement			RAF Germany's strength cut by early withdrawal of older aircraft types.		
	United Kingdom Land/Air Forces for reinforcement and rotation					
Eastern Atlantic (23 per cent)	Reduced surface fleet of 2 carriers, 42 escorts plus smaller types (1985) with cheaper frigates under construction to replace remaining Leaders			Further reductions in surface fleet, or in introduction of more up-to-date weapons		
	Fleet submarine force building up to 17 (in 1990), and new conventional class entering service in later 1980s			Rephased new construction programmes		
	Fleet submarine force building up to 17 (in 1990), and new conventional class entering service in later 1980s			Fleet rundown arrested. Equipment projects now under threat to go ahead. (e.g. Sea King helicopter replacement). Dockyard closures postponed/abandoned		
Others (2 per cent)	Residual garrisons, plus some capacity for composing ad hoc forces for extra-European operations			Residual garrisons, but reduced capacity for extra-European operations		

Education not dependent on money, Joseph says

From Richard Garner, of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Sheffield

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday warned teachers that they could not expect extra resources in schools and emphasized that the quality of the state education system did not depend on the amount of money spent on it.

To cries of "codswallop" from a delegate at the annual assembly of the traditionally moderate Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association in Sheffield, he said: "There is no correlation between the pupil-teacher ratio and the quality of education, within limits."

There was loud clapping as one delegate, Miss Jane Mancus, an executive committee member from Hertfordshire, asked Sir Keith: "Would you accept that under your Government standards have fallen disastrously?"

Sir Keith said his department would soon be issuing guidance to schools and local education authorities on English, science, foreign languages and mathematics.

On science teaching he said: "Science is still patchily available and the girls have not anything like the same access to science as is desirable."

On foreign languages: "We are languishing more than ever behind the performance we need for our own fullness of life, and we need for more

Children lack means to study, SDP says

□ Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the Social Democratic Party's joint leaders, yesterday attacked the Government's "shameful record" in reducing education opportunities and standards (Our Political Staff writes). She said that the cuts in provision for further education would cause those institutions offering technological courses closely related to industrial needs to suffer most.

"Expenditure on textbooks and other necessary educational tools was now so limited that in some areas of Britain children lacked the means for adequate study

prosaic reasons like trading overseas."

He rejected any suggestion of the Government introducing a nationwide voucher system whereby parents could make a voucher to the school of their choice for their child but he did hold out the possibility of encouraging a local pilot scheme.

"Those who advocate its use should settle down and see whether they can overcome the difficulties by a scheme which would commend itself to all of us," he said.

GIRL 'MADE ADVANCES' TO DENTIST

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

A dentist admitted yesterday that he had sexual intercourse with a patient aged 19 in her bedroom. He said he helped the girl to strip and they had oral intercourse, followed by normal intercourse.

The dentist, who denies attempted rape in his surgery and rape at her home, told a jury at Nottingham Crown Court that he had gone to her home the day after extracting a wisdom tooth. He found her still in bed.

He was about to give her a local anaesthetic before further treatment when she made advances to him.

He said he did nothing against the girl's will.

The next day the girl telephoned him at his surgery and he went to her home. The police were tape-recording the conversation and the dentist was arrested.

The dentist admitted giving the girl valium in his surgery to calm her, but said that nothing of a sexual nature took place there.

He claimed he was tricked by the police into making admissions of sexual acts in the surgery.

Under cross-examination the dentist agreed he could not account for three out of six puncture marks on the girl's arms.

The case continues today.

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Russia keeps the Helsinki review meeting guessing

By Richard Davy

A mystery confronts officials from the 35 states which signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 when they gather in Madrid today to resume the second review meeting, which opened nearly a year ago and was supposed to end last March.

The mystery is whether the Russians are seriously interested in strengthening military confidence-building measures (CBMs), including the notification of manoeuvres, over the whole European area from the Atlantic to the Urals, or whether they have merely feigned interest for trying to blame the West if the meeting fails. The meeting adjourned in July amid general uncertainty and delegates are now hoping to find an answer before Christmas.

The purpose of the review meetings is to check how far the Final Act has been implemented and to agree ways of developing détente. The first, in Belgrade, developed into a struggle over human rights and produced only a brief communiqué.

The Madrid meeting has made better progress in a more atmosphere and appears to be within reach of agreement on a number of new measures to improve contacts between East and West Europe. It has, however, become stuck over the geographical area in which new CBMs are to apply.

CBMs are intended to increase "transparency" in Europe on the same principle as other sections of the Final Act concerning the movement of people and information. Participating states are obliged to notify military manoeuvres of 25,000 men or more within 150 miles of shared frontiers. The West now wants more military

activities to be notified over the whole of Europe.

The Russians, after initial refusal, have agreed in principle but have put forward a confusing array of demands for reciprocity. At one point they seemed to be demanding that the territories of the United States be included. More recently they have talked of Europe and adjoining sea areas and air spaces, which come nearer to being acceptable, except that they seem to want to include naval and air movements which have nothing to do with the European theatre.

There was a confused debate in July over whether they were demanding a "corresponding" or an "appropriate" area in the West.

The Russians say that final definitions should be left to the special conference on disarmament in Europe. The West, fearing a propaganda circus, refused to commit itself to the conference without prior agreement at Madrid on a precise mandate for the discussion of measures that will be militarily significant, verifiable and binding.

It also wants to ensure simultaneous agreement on progress on human rights and other matters to maintain the balance and integrity of the Final Act.

The main impression is that the Russians have been playing for time, withholding final commitment in order to wring advantage out of some other issue, or perhaps because they would like an excuse for putting the whole Helsinki process in jeopardy.

They have indicated that unless they get the disarmament conference they want, they may refuse to hold another review meeting for five or six years.

Tragedy of Spain's cooking oil scandal

Why little Zulema can't face her friends

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, October 26

Little dark-haired Zulema Ganga hides her face when her parents take her out. "She doesn't want her friends to see her, the way she looks," said the mother of the nine-year-old girl with the drawn, sallow face. "She doesn't want to see anybody. She doesn't want to see even her grandparents. When they went to the hospital to visit her, she turned away."

Zulema says very little. Her frail body clothed in a dark blue gym suit, she sits slumped on a sofa in her family's modest flat in Leganes on the outskirts of Madrid, watching the television set with the big eyes of a child who has lost more than 20 of the 77lb she weighed five months ago.

She clutches a plump, rosy-cheeked doll. Occasionally she takes the stiff fingers of her right hand and rubs them over her face. "She used to be so healthy," said her mother, Señora Maria Luisa de la Iglesia de Ganga, aged 42. The woman speaks in a low voice, moving her lips only slightly.

Zulema, her eight-year-old sister Raquel, her mother and her father, Señor Marcelino Ganga, aged 38, a sales representative for textile mills, all fell ill after a month of using cooking oil which he bought from a door-to-door salesman.

"He sold fresh eggs and the oil in five litre plastic jugs. He said it came straight from an olive-pressing plant, that's why it was cheap. It wasn't that cheap, but I bought two jugs from him because he said he was out of work," Señor Ganga said.

The oil tasted and looked all right, but not long after he bought it, Señor Ganga told his wife that he did not like the smell. The family continued using it, but mixed it with olive oil.



Faces of grief: Zulema, aged nine, and her mother recovering in their flat

Señor Ganga suffered less than the rest of the family. He was in hospital only once and for just 10 days, and he feels he is over the worst of the illness. He tries easily, but continues to work because he has no choice.

The couple's other daughter, Raquel, is also

apparently recovering after being near death last May with what was then diagnosed as atypical pneumonia, and after returning to hospital twice more for a total stay of about two months. She is living with a close relative who is physically more capable of taking care of her.

Zulema, her body covered by large brown scales and skin which often cracks, cannot walk without her father's help and cannot lift her arms. She is taken regularly to a medical therapy centre for controlled exercise. "She can move more now," her mother said. "If you had

seen her before, she was stooped, bent over like an old woman. I think the exercise is doing her some good."

Tears welled in Señora de Ganga's eyes. "But for the rest, I don't see this girl getting any better," she said. The woman's own legs showed the same brittle tell-tale skin.

When they released me from hospital, I came here with the idea that I was coming home to die," she said, stealing a paralytic glance at the child by her side. "But now I think it may not be my turn."

"They told me they would send a social worker to help with the housework and help take care of the family. That was 15 days ago and nobody has come. I have to pay a woman 1,000 pesetas (£6) a day to do the household chores, and we can't afford it, but what else can we do? We're still waiting for them to send a teacher to help this child to study too."

"I want to help her but I don't have any strength. I'm not able to dress the little girl, and she can't dress herself. I can't bend over. Whenever I try, it feels like I'm being torn apart inside. I can't lift a pot off the stove. I even have trouble opening my mouth. I can't eat a grape without an effort. I have no sex life. I just can't, I hurt so much all over."

"I don't feel like doing anything. I feel like I'm going to die. This child says, 'Mama, don't cry'. The ones who die, they have something else. You just wait and see. We're going to get better."

Señora de Ganga's voice was breaking. "But her condition doesn't change. There's no way. I'm just exhausted. I'm very depressed. I don't have enough patience for even a joke. I don't want to have anything to do with anything."

Tomorrow: the medical theories

Foot leads attack on Cancun platitudes

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary correspondent Westminster

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, yesterday in the House of Commons condemned the outcome of the Cancun summit in Mexico as a cruel and mocking anticlimax to millions of people.

Replying to Mrs Thatcher's statement on the achievements of the 22-nation summit, Mr Foot said that the hopes of many people in the developing world must have been dashed by the chilling statement from President Reagan and his apparent supporters.

They had ended with promises to have talks about talks and not a single extra penny appeared to have been promised or committed to the poorest people of the world.

In a decidedly anti-American tone, the Labour leader suggested that it was the nineteenth century attitude of the President that had prevented the summit from proceeding on a number of subjects. He asked how much extra money, if any, the Prime Minister had committed on behalf of the United Kingdom at the conference.

Describing Mrs Thatcher's statement as platitudinous, Mr Foot suggested that the summit had not lived up to the Melbourne declaration, which had promised action. He wished to know what had happened to the revitalised dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. He said Mrs Thatcher's statement had disappointed the House and the country.

Mr Foot's remarks appeared to echo the mood of many MPs in different quarters of the Commons on the results of the summit. In vain did Mrs Thatcher talk about the positive and practical approach of all the leaders and of their awareness of the poverty and misery

Sakharov chides peace marchers over war risk

By Gabriel Rozny

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist credited with the development of Russia's hydrogen bomb, has voiced his concern about the mounting tide of unilateral anti-nuclear protests in the West which, he fears, is increasing the danger of another world war.

His strictures on the unilateral disarmament are contained in an article entitled: "What the USA and the Soviet Union must do to preserve peace". The article, written several months ago, is included in *Arkhis Samizdat* No 4410, a copy of which has reached the West. Dr Sakharov, a Nobel peace prize winner, lives in enforced internal exile in the city of Gorky in virtual isolation.

According to Dr Sakharov, "the massive, one-sided campaign in the West against the

deployment of American cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles was increasing rather than diminishing the danger of another nuclear war. This was because at times the impression was given that the totalitarian strategists would be able to capture the West in such a state with their bare hands, he wrote.

In his view, the problem of reducing the number of missiles deployed in Europe could be solved only when the dictat and demagoguery of the Soviet Union had been countered; and when a united West was prepared to show both the necessary firmness and, at the same time, a willingness to compromise.

He goes on to say that, on a subjective level, all the people of the world, and the leaders of the superpowers, are sincerely longing for peace.

Papandreou increases Cyprus aid

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 26

President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the new Prime Minister of Greece, announced they had reached full agreement on Cyprus and long-term goals, after a final meeting today.

The two leaders disclosed that they had agreed to open an investigation on the Turkish invasion of 1974, which was triggered by the Greek junta's abortive coup against President Makarios.

The Greek government, after the fall of the junta, obtained the consent of opposition leaders and President Makarios, invoking reasons of the highest national importance, to refrain from prosecuting those responsible for the coup.

Statements by President Kyprianou and Mr Papandreou indicated that Greek support for Cyprus would be more vigorous. At the same time, Greek ambassadors throughout the world would launch a campaign to restore what was described as the "true perspective" of the Cyprus problem, as a case of foreign occupation.

Newspaper closed in Istanbul

From Sivan Fisek, Ankara, October 26

The Istanbul martial law command today indefinitely closed down the conservative daily *Tercuman*, Turkey's third largest newspaper.

Sources at the Istanbul-based daily said the military decision came after the weekend by Mrs Nazli Ilıcak.

On Saturday, Mrs Ilıcak criticized the composition of the Consultative Assembly which was inaugurated last week, as well as the decision taken by the ruling National Security Council to abolish all political parties in Turkey.

Yesterday's leading article criticized parts of a speech by General Kenan Evren, the head of state, attacking the country's academics, and was critical of the self-censorship which has existed in Turkish press since the coup of September 12 last year.

Although censorship does not officially exist in Turkey, the press is often asked to ignore certain stories, and some dailies have been closed down in the past for leading articles claimed to be in violation of martial law.

Britain into semi-final at world bridge tourney

From Harold Franklin, Port Chester, New York, Oct 26

With two days still to play in the qualifying pool of the Bermuda Bowl, championship series of the world, the four semi-final places seem virtually assured to Britain, Argentina, Poland and the United States.

By the conditions of contest, this would mean Britain meeting Poland in the semi-final round since both are from the European zone. The British men lost their last two matches 12-8 and 11-9 against Indonesia and Pakistan respectively but still held the table. Present standings are: Britain 115, Argentina 114, Poland 112, Australia 93, Indonesia 84.

In the ladies' championship for the Venice Cup after 10 of the 15 qualifying rounds, the United States are effectively

certain of a place in the final and the competition for the second place seems to be restricted to Britain and Brazil. Britain climbed into second place when they beat Venezuela 19-1 after their most convincing performance of the first seven days. Present standings in the Venice Cup are: United States 132, Britain 111, Brazil 109, Australia 90, Venezuela 68.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of China has been named "Bridge personality of the Year" by the Bridge Writers' Association. Mr Deng has made bridge a respectable pursuit in a country where it was once regarded as degenerate.

□ We regret that, out-of-date scores were given in the bridge report yesterday.

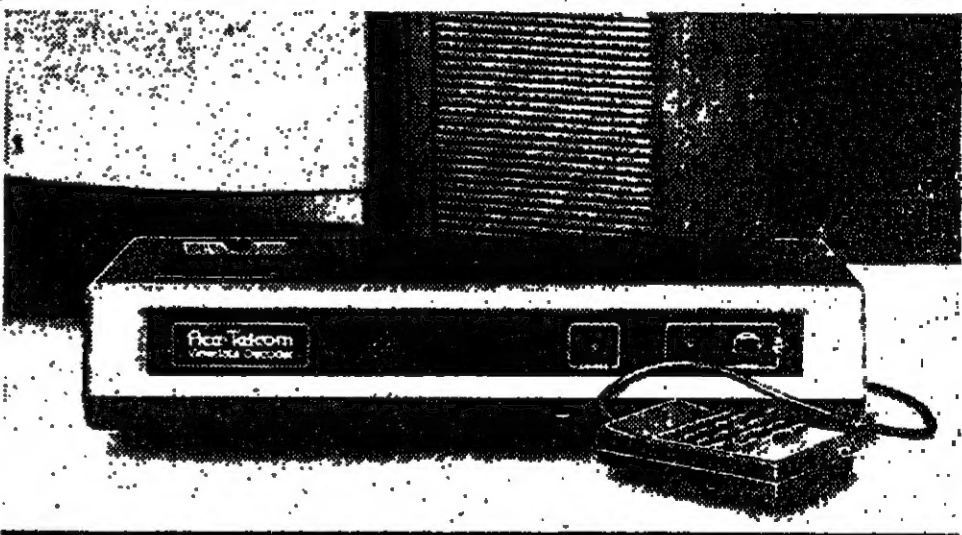
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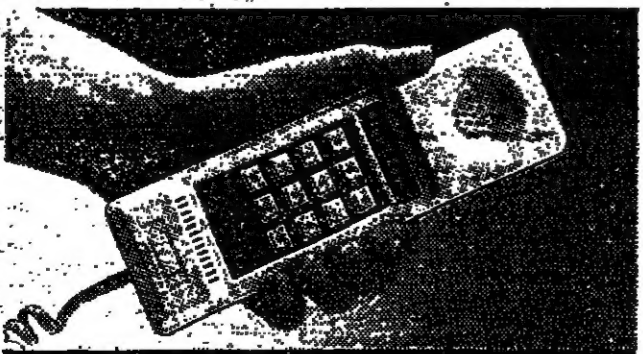
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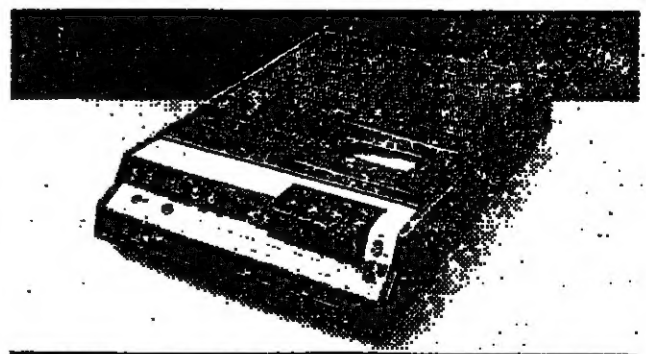
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West unveils constitution for independent Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Oct 26

The constitutional shape of an independent Namibia was outlined here today in proposals presented to local political parties by the five Western powers seeking an end to the 66 years of South African rule in the former German colony.

The document, entitled *Principles, Concerning the Constitution for an Independent Namibia*, was handed over by Mr Robert Middleton, the Canadian Ambassador in South Africa, and Mr Dennis Keogh, the Namibia expert at the American Embassy.

The political parties will have three days to study the proposals before talks in Windhoek on Thursday with the itinerant team of senior Western diplomats, led by Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Western powers want to secure agreement from all governments and parties concerned on the constitutional principles before moving to the next phase of the settlement plan, the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

That provides for a United Nations-supervised ceasefire and elections, to be followed by a proclamation of independence. The still-confidential document, which has been shown to the *Times*, proposes that Namibia should be a unitary, sovereign and democratic state under a constitution to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of a constituent assembly.

The assembly would be elected "so as to ensure fair representation in that body to different political groups representing the people of Namibia". Once elected, the constitution would be the supreme law of the state and could be amended "only by a designated process of either the legislature or the votes cast in a popular referendum".

The proposed constitution would provide for a system of government with three branches: "An elected execu-

tive branch which will be responsible to the legislative branch; a legislative branch to be elected by universal and equal suffrage which will be responsible for the passage of all laws; and an independent judicial branch which will be responsible for the interpretation of the constitution and for ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law."

The executive and legislative branches would be "constituted by periodic and genuine elections which will be held by secret vote". The electoral system would "ensure fair representation in the legislature to different political groups representing the people of Namibia, for example, by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both".

The constitution would also contain "a declaration of fundamental rights" which would be enforceable by the courts at the instance of an aggrieved individual. The declaration would include: "the rights to life, personal liberty and freedom of movement; to freedom of conscience; to freedom of expression, including freedom of speech and a free press; to freedom of assembly and association, including political parties and trade unions; to due process and equality before the law; to protection from arbitrary deprivation of private property, or deprivation of private property without prompt and just compensation; and to freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination."

The proposals are mainly designed to meet the fear of the so-called "internal" parties that if Swapo (the South West Africa People's Organisation) wins the elections, it would turn the country into a one-party Marxist-oriented State. The exiled guerrilla organisation has been fighting for Namibia independence for 15 years.

They are likely to be broadly acceptable to the biggest of the internal parties, the multi-ethnic

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr Dirk Mudge. He has said that a Bill of Rights of the kind proposed would be sufficient protection for whites and other minority ethnic groups.

However, the proposals fall well short of the specific safeguards of minority rights which have been demanded by the Namibia National Party. It has the biggest following among the 100,000 mainly African whites in the country's total population of about one million blacks, whites and coloured.

Mr Mudge told a weekend meeting that he was "not scared of a free and fair election and I am not afraid of Swapo". He was less concerned about the constitutional principles than about the ability of the United Nations to ensure that the elections were genuinely free and fair.

A special delegation from the five Western powers left Lagos this afternoon for Luanda, the Angolan capital, at the end of the first stage of a nine-nation tour of Africa (Karon Thapara writes).

The delegation met President Shagari and the Foreign Minister, and described the talks as constructive and good. Although none of the delegates was prepared to divulge details, Herr Haas, the German delegate, said that the team was very pleased with the Nigerian President's interest in the proposals for a Namibian constitution.

Nigeria has been at the forefront of the African initiative on Namibia, and President Shagari has spoken of Nigeria's willingness to support militarily the right of the Namibian people to independence.



Bonn may call up foreigners

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 26

Ingolstadt, Oct 26.—West Germany may have to call up foreign residents for military service to meet an expected shortage of recruits, the head of the armed forces said today. Inspector-General Jürgen Brandt said that the number of recruits would have to be at least 18 months instead of 15 months at present. He told a conference that from 1987 there would not be enough men of conscription age to keep the Bundeswehr at its present strength of 495,000.

Extending military service could not be on its own correct the shortfall, West Germany would have to consider conscripting foreign residents and opening its armed forces at least for volunteer women soldiers.

The Constitution bars women from carrying arms in the Bundeswehr, although the idea of employing them in non-combat roles had been under study for some time, Defence Ministry sources said.

Mr Brandt said that the Bundeswehr must adjust to the prospect of no real growth in defence spending during the 1980s and 1990s if economic output continued to stagnate.

Germany's unemployment

Poles wait for further changes at the top

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 26

Ten days after General Wojciech Jaruzelski took the helm of the Polish Communist Party, Poland was waiting for further leadership changes. Today, the Politburo met to set a date for a Central Committee meeting which is already overdue by several days.

There has been no official announcement but the Polish Parliament has been convened for Friday. General Jaruzelski had announced his intention to make changes in the ruling Politburo but he had also said that the matter needed careful consideration as this was tied to yet another Government reshuffle.

The Central Committee will be asked to take a vote on the proposed changes and is expected to meet later this week, on Wednesday. Solidarity, the free trade union movement, will hold a one-hour national strike as a protest against the alleged police harassment of its members and shortages of food supplies.

The union described Wednesday's stoppage as a safety valve to prevent wildcat strikes. It is therefore unlikely that the Central Committee would meet on the same day unless the intention is to stage a counter-demonstration confronting the union with yet another series of verbal attacks which, in the past week or so, have gained in intensity.

Both sides are firing accusations at the other side. Yesterday Mr Kozminski, Barcikowski, a Politburo member, who is regarded as a moderate, accused Solidarity of receiving money from alleged anti-communist agencies in the West.

One gets the impression for nothing, he said, alleging that the union had already settled its debt because it was now conducting a policy intended to "weaken socialism" and full of "anti-Sovietism".

He reiterated the threat that the authorities would not shrink from using all constitutional means in order to defend socialism.

The authorities have already threatened to seek parliamentary approval for the suspension of the right to strike, but

there have been negative reactions to this from other parties.

There are increasing signs that even the traditional partners in the National Front, the Communist-controlled umbrella organization, which used to provide a rubber stamp for party policies, are now less disposed to continue doing so. The Church, while it continues to counsel moderation and restraint by both sides, does not yet seem ready to commit itself to join a broad national coalition.

The party's call for a coalition is not eliciting any response. Nor has the party's decision to set up special operational Army detachments throughout Poland made much of an impression. Today, these detachments, commanded by professional soldiers, are beginning to operate in some 2,000 small towns and villages.

Speaking on television, General Tadeusz Buzekowski said that the troops would be assisting the administration of and not substituting for local government. This appears to suggest that there may have been negative reactions from local administrators to the decision to set up what is clearly intended as a kind of peace-keeping force and liaison between the population and the discredited local administration.

But, the general, one of four high-ranking soldiers whom General Jaruzelski has brought into his Government, laid the emphasis on the Army providing assistance to the population to overcome the winter hardships, especially by providing transport and supplies in places where these are most needed.

He also pointed out that there could be no improvement if there is no respect for law and order. To keep law and order, he said, is another job that the detachments in Assut, entrusted with. And he added that, if need be, the Army may call up reservists to assist the troops.

Typhoid fever has broken out in the Baltic city of Gdansk, and health authorities there are carrying out mass inoculations (Reuters reports).

Israel and Egypt agree new line on autonomy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 26

The Israeli and Egyptian Governments have agreed to adopt a new approach to the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in an effort to reconcile differences and to boost the momentum of the Camp David peace process.

After the uncertainties caused by the assassination of President Sadat, the two Governments decided today to schedule an urgent new round of high-level talks in Cairo next week. This will be designed to bring the two sides to a present position by concentrating on securing the election of a Palestinian autonomy council for the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

By restricting discussions to the council, the Israelis and Egyptians appear to be deliberately avoiding many of the emotive issues which have held up talks in the past: these include differences over the status of annexed East Jerusalem, the future of the Jewish settlements and water rights.

Although only broad details of the new negotiating approach have been made public, diplomatic sources believe that the two sides may now be looking for a quick agreement in principle, with Israel being led to negotiate contentious details with the new autonomy body when it is elected.

One question which still has to be answered is how local Palestinians will be persuaded to take part in the autonomy process, which has been roundly condemned by all the elected mayors in the West Bank.

One clue may be a recent decision by Israel to readmit some prominent pro-Jordanian residents expelled over the 14 years that the territory has been under occupation.

The new approach and the bringing forward of ministerial talks to next week came on the second day of a visit to Israel by Mr Kamel Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister. The Minister, who is an influential member of the new Mubarak Cabinet, has been striving to convince Israeli ministers and the public that the two-year-old peace treaty will survive President Sadat's murder.

In all public comments on the meetings so far, both sides have made a determined effort to avoid remarks which point up wide differences of approach to the Palestinian question. In the past these well rehearsed differences have led to hostile foreign observers to predict the imminent demise of the Camp David process.

This morning Mr Ali held the key meeting of his three-day visit with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister. Mr Begin said: "We asked ourselves what to do in order to bring about a break-

through (in the autonomy talks) and I think we have found a way."

"We agreed that we should concentrate our efforts in the near future on the negotiations around the election, formation, establishment and inauguration of the administrative council or self-governing authority."

Mr Begin went on to claim that once the council had been inaugurated, Israel would withdraw the military government from the area and pull back some of its troops, restricting all others to designated military locations as originally set down at Camp David. "That will be a real breakthrough and a real change," he explained.

Later, Mr Sharon, who has emerged as a central figure in the latest efforts to keep Camp David alive, also expressed his optimism at the outcome of talks so far with the first Egyptian Minister to visit Israel since President Sadat's killing.

"When you sign a peace agreement, that is only the beginning of a process that should develop and that is what has been happening since the signing took place," he stated. "Therefore we are optimistic and I can assure you we will come to conclusions and solutions."

In Israeli political circles, it was noted that the so-called "electoral" modalities, or methods of organising elections for the council was one of the few subjects on which there has been a measure of agreement since the autonomy talks began in 1979. But there is still a wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints, with Israel insisting on the council having only administrative powers, while Egypt is demanding that it should also be given legislative and judicial functions.

In autonomous councils submitted during previous rounds of talks, the Egyptians have envisaged a council membership of between 80 to 100, while Israel has always talked in much lower figures, fearing any move which might give the body the status of a local Palestinian parliament.

In addition to today's agreement on a new joint approach to the autonomy talks, the Israeli and Egyptian delegations have also achieved progress on normalizing tourist contacts between the two countries. A new seven-paragraph agreement has been signed which includes plans for regular bus services between Tel Aviv and Cairo to supplement the increasingly regular flights.

This afternoon Mr Sharon and Mr Ali continued with discussions about military arrangements before and after next April's scheduled Israeli pull-back from the remaining third of occupied Sinai.

Musicians stand by conductor

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 26

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra musicians stand today around Zubin Mehta, their musical director, who had been told to go home by a deputy minister enraged by his breach of a ban on Richard Wagner's music.

A statement issued in the names of most of the orchestra members said: "Any slur on you is a slur on our artistic organization and to each and every one of us."

The musicians today signed a letter to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, objecting to the uncivilized and abusive remarks yesterday by Mr Dov Shilansky, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's office for liaison with Parliament.

The Indian-born conductor started the controversy by leading the ensemble in music from Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* 10 days ago, an encore after a subscription concert. He broke a 40-year boycott of works by the German composer.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Shilansky said an alien who had been in the country for 10 years had been burnt in a Nazi oven had no right to play a dominant role in the matter.

Car bomb explodes in Beirut

Beirut, Oct 26.—About a dozen people were injured by a car bomb explosion in Christian east Beirut today.

The blast, although less serious than several which have killed many, was controlled areas of the country about a month ago, raised fears of a new flare-up of factional violence hampering efforts to end Lebanon's six years of civil war.

An anti-Palestinian group, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, threatened that it would take revenge for today's explosion with a bigger blast in Muslim territory.

The booby-trapped car, containing about 90lb of explosives blew a crater in a sidewalk, wrecked about 20 cars and damaged several buildings.

[Nabatiya] Israeli—Two members of the Norwegian contingent of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were wounded early today by small arms fire directed at their post near the Israeli border, a United Nations spokesman said.

He said an investigation is under way to determine whether the firing was carried out by Palestinian guerrillas or by Major Saad Haddad's Christian militia. —Reuters.

Undercover scheme for Pompeii

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, Oct 26

The Italian Government has launched Project Pompeii which is intended to encourage interest and financial contributions from countries of the European community to face the problem of protecting the archaeological site.

Signor Vincenzo Scotti, the Minister for the Environment and Cultural Heritage, envisages some form of protective roofing over large parts of Pompeii. He has not specified what he has in mind but proposals have been made in the ministry for umbrella-like constructions, plastic screens or even dome-like structures to offer protection from atmospheric damage. He has already put his plans to a group of Ministers from other European countries who specialize in cultural affairs.

The condition of Pompeii became urgent after the earthquake which struck southern Italy in November. Signor Scotti explained that an emergency plan was devised in February to document the state of the buildings, with the help of the Army and treasury officials about 170,000 files were prepared.

He said a second phase of restoration and protection against any further seismic damage would involve driving steel rods into the walls. These would be invisible to the outside. He hoped to begin this second phase by the end of the year and suggested an international conference of archaeologists, architects and engineers to put forward proposals for assuring Pompeii's future. This is the stage at which such suggestions as domes and umbrellas would enter the field.

In another effort to arouse interest, it has been decided to send an exhibition of photographs to various European capitals. The exhibition has been seen by 300,000 people in Rome.

NATO BACKS MISSILE TRADE-OFF

By David Spenser

The dismantling and destruction of all Soviet SS20 missiles targeted on Western Europe would be an essential counterpart to NATO giving up the modernization of its own theatre nuclear weapons. Nato's special consultative group agreed in Brussels yesterday.

The plan, known as the "zero option" is the most radical among a number of approaches to the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union opening on November 30.

But the chances of the plan succeeding are thought to be poor, given the Soviet Union's record on disarmament, and its expected refusal to give up the advantage of the SS20 missiles.

The group most concerned by the evident inequity of the Soviet approach, as shown by the moratorium idea, is Pershing and cruise missiles in a projected development for 1983 onwards. The Soviet forces already have 250 SS20 missiles in place. So the zero option could only succeed on the basis of reciprocity. But the practical difficulties remain immense, and further studies will be made about the detail of any negotiating approach.

Budget may force Schmidt to swallow his pride

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 26

Herr Helmut Schmidt and the coalition leaders today tried to plug the hole in the 1982 budget amid constantly changing financial figures, broken assurances and Opposition calls for the Chancellor to resign.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a rare public dig at Herr Schmidt as the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, having narrowly survived the original budget tussles in the summer, headed into difficulties again. A Christian Democrat spokesman yesterday urged the Free Democrats to change sides and form a government with them.

It was not clear how big the gap is between expected income and spending. The figures, which had been initially put at DM7,000m (£1,750m) last week, was now said by ministers to be DM8,000m, while the Opposition suspected it was more than DM10,000m.

The differences have arisen largely because growth is expected to be slower than originally calculated—about 1 per cent—and unemployment higher than expected. It appears that the coalition knew during the summer that unemployment benefits would be higher than earlier imagined but did not have the courage to admit it at the time.

It looked as if Herr Schmidt,

was about to swallow his pride and explore the possibility of getting by with the budget from the Christian Democrats, who have a majority in the Upper House.

Only last June he told the Opposition in Parliament: "We should be in a miserable situation if we were to need you to get us out of a mess." But in an interview last week he said the budget and other economic bills would need "almost an all-party consensus".

Herr Schmidt is to have a meeting with Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat leader, tomorrow.

In a clear dig at the Chancellor, Herr Genscher said the Schmidt-Kohl meeting was quite normal and he had never been one to boast they did not need the Opposition.

He pointed out that the budget policy was now under the change of course which the Free Democrats had demanded this summer and those—meaning the Chancellor—who had dismissed these calls as "summer dramatics" were now chastened.

The coalition partners are expected to cover nearly half the gap with profits expected to be made by the Bundesbank, as a result of American high interest rates. Altogether it will siphon off DM10,000m.

Germany's unemployment

Pope takes over Order

Society of Jesus in turmoil

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Oct 26

The sense of shock is strong at the Jesuit headquarters here after the Pope's unprecedented move imposing his own personal representative to direct the Roman Catholic church's most powerful religious order.

"The most shattering thing that has happened to us since a pope suppressed the order in the eighteenth century," was the comment of one priest.

The new regime begins on Saturday and the intention has been to keep the change secret until then. The secrecy was broken in Spain, where the reactions have been strongest to what some Jesuits feel was a high-handed action by the Pope.

"There can be no doubt now," was another comment, "that the real head of the order is the Pope."

Certainly the move was dramatic. Father Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit General, who is a Spaniard, is still partially incapacitated, though mentally lucid, as the result of a stroke he suffered in August. He had already announced plans to retire as head of the Society of Jesus before he was taken ill, and since the stroke, he left the government of the order in the hands of Father Vincent O'Keefe, an American, who is the most experienced of the four assistants to the general.

The papal decision has swept aside these arrangements. Father O'Keefe's period as Vice-General will end on Saturday. One of the complaints at the Jesuit headquarters is that the Pope took this drastic step without consulting any of Father Arrupe's four assistants, while they repeatedly but unsuccessfully tried to gain access to the Pope.

The process of preparing the congregation would have taken

about a year. The Pope immediately instructed Father Arrupe to halt these preparations. He then left the matter suspended until early this year.

He saw the general in mid-January and again in April. The Pope was then in Rome. What the general himself had feared came to pass in August, when he collapsed after his return from a journey to the Philippines.

Once the Pope had recovered, he lost no time in deciding on the Jesuit question. His letter to Father Arrupe announcing the appointment of a personal delegate is dated October 5.

His choice fell on Father Paolo Dezza who at 80 is still clear minded and regarded as more close to the thinking of the Roman Curia, than to that of the Jesuit headquarters. He is to be assisted by Father Giuseppe Pittau, the Jesuit provincial in Japan.

There is ample clarity about the wide powers that Father Dezza will possess from Saturday. In the Pope's words, he will "represent me more closely in the society, look after the preparation of the general congregation, to be called in due time, and also, in my name and by my appointment, supervise the government of the society until the election of a new superior general."

It is fair to add that most Jesuits can be expected to respond outwardly with calm to the papal move, whatever their private feelings. The order's tradition is complete loyalty to the reigning pontiff. As a Jesuit American Jesuit described his own feelings today: "I am in no way perplexed. The Pope is the boss."



The Pope: Criticized political involvement

IN BRIEF

Refugees perish near freedom

Miami.—At least 31 Haitian refugees drowned off the east coast of Florida, when their wooden sailing boat broke up in heavy seas less than a mile from shore, a United States Coastguard spokesman said.

Niece detained

Johannesburg.—Miss Hanchen Koonhof, 26-year-old niece of Dr Pier Koonhof, South Africa's Minister of Community Development (Black Affairs), was today detained under the Terrorism Act. She was held in Johannesburg two weeks ago under a law which empowers the authorities to hold suspects incommunicado for 14 days.

Braton murdered

Mr Paul Kirkham, a 25-year-old Briton on a round-the-world trip with his girlfriend, has been shot dead in Thailand, the Foreign Office said. Mr Kirkham, of Nottingham, was killed, apparently by rebel gunmen, last Friday at Phuket, near the Thai border with Malaysia.

Paris blasts

Paris.—Two bombs exploded simultaneously at two popular Champs Elyses nightspots injuring two waiters at Fouquet's restaurant.

Egyptian rebel strength revealed

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Oct 26

Mayo which told its readers that a blind mufti from Assut was providing the Takfir Wal Hegira (Atommement and Flight from Sin) gunmen with spiritual guidance. It named the man as Omar Ahmed Abdel Rahman, a lecturer at the Faculty of Islamic Principles in Assut.

The caption to a photograph of Mr Rahman announced sarcastically that he was "the blind mufti of terrorism who leads the blind".

The article served to emphasize once again the important role that Assut has played in the formation of the extremist organization. Long before Mr Sadat's killing, Muslim fundamentalists used to issue statements from the Assut campus, long and sometimes diffuse tracts that were generally ignored by the authorities as the work of cranks. Mr Sadat himself used to travel to Assut to lecture the students on the evils of extremism but his violent speeches were rarely printed in the Egyptian press.

According to Mayo, Mr Rahman had told his students that their rulers were heretics and that "the wealth of others was theirs".

When the Muhabbarat made their raids on two houses in the south Cairo suburbs last night, the gunmen inside fought back with grenades and machine-

guns. One of them was killed in the battles and two others, sullen and frightened, were filmed for television.

According to the daily newspaper Al Akhbar, the police discovered \$20,000 in cash in one of the houses. Privately the Egyptians believe the money probably came from Libya because the Government still hopes to improve its relations with other Arab nations just now, such suggestions are not being made publicly.

Egypt, however, is not prepared to attend the Arab summit in Morocco in a month's time, even if invited, a Government official confirmed today. As President Reagan embarked on his final round of lobbying before Wednesday's Senate vote on the Administration's plans to sell five AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia, Senator Patrick Leahy, one of a handful of undecided senators, announced he plans to vote against the military package (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington).

According to Senator Alan Cranston, Senator Leahy's decision brought the number of senators opposed to the deal to 21. It is more than needed to kill it. However, in the day Senator William Armstrong (Rep. Colorado) said he would vote with the Administration.

Commission attacks EEC agriculture surpluses

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, Oct. 26.

Only a European solution would solve the economic ills of the EEC, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said here today.

He was introducing the Commission's latest detailed discussion paper on reshaping parts of the original Rome Treaty — a paper entitled 'A fresh impetus for the Community' — which was prepared for a first study by foreign ministers of the Community meeting here.

It was a paper at least as significant in what it left out as in what it contained. The bulk of the reform outlined was devoted to redesigning the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). A central section looked at industrial and social problems, revealing to nobody's surprise that the Commission thinks unemployment is a bad thing and should be stamped out.

The most problematical question, the way the European budget should be increased, received only three paragraphs, although Mr Thorn promised this subject would be discussed later this week, and that proposals would be ready for next month's European summit in London.

From a technical point of view, it must be said that a considerable amount of work will have to be done on sorting out the implications of CAP reform and the new industrial incentives contained in the paper before anything like an accurate idea can be formed of what the

new budget structure will need to be.

The proposals seem to represent a careful balance between the conflicting interests of Europe's agricultural communities. Their main thrust is to try to contain the surpluses which are to blame for agricultural overspending.

The Commission intends setting a five-year objective for the basis that this could be implemented by next year, has given target figures for production by 1988 in two of the main surplus commodities.

The target for cereals is set at 150 million tonnes (compared with 118 million tonnes last year) and for beef at 7.6 million tonnes (compared with 7.2 million tonnes).

With milk, the aim is to limit production increases to the level of increased consumption. Levies on surplus milk should continue at the present rate but there would be extra help for small dairy farmers — as the French have requested — by excluding those with less than 30,000kg of milk a year from this levy.

Tobacco, processed tomatoes, apples, rapeseed, olive oil and wine would all be subjected to better controls and new regulations. The Commission would also like to see a better supervision through increased national staffs and a team of independent community inspectors.

The paper claims its proposals would ensure that agricultural spending fell in relation to the Community's own resources.

That would mean more money for industrial development and job creation. The Commission views the best industrial way forward is to create European-wide companies, backed with a panoply of preference and subsidy arrangements to meet the challenge from America and Japanese competitors.

Another Commission document on industrial strategy is being prepared to take these themes further. This prime objective will be to strengthen the internal market including what Mr Thorn describes as "the audacious strategy" of a European public supply market, able to take initiatives and not simply respond to events.

On job-creation, the paper proposes that within five years everyone under 18 in the Community should be offered an alternative to unemployment, while schemes such as selective recruitment, subsidies would be available to help the 19 to 25 age group.

For Mr Thorn, the paper showed that Europe was trying to prove it was not "an abstraction floating in the clouds" somewhere above earth. The Commission was aware it was under close scrutiny and knew it could not ask for a blank cheque to launch its proposals.

If it were ever to be entrusted with a larger share of the Community's money, it had to show it was a good manager, and that was why it was placing so much emphasis on reform of the CAP.

Zimbabwe strikers return to work

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct. 26

All Teachers and nurses on strike in Zimbabwe last week have returned to work while their demands are considered in the light of other pressures on the Government for public sector pay increases.

Teachers in Salisbury started to return to work on Friday and the nurses on Saturday, with the urban centres giving the lead to the rural areas.

During last week's strikes more than 900 teachers and nurses were detained and about 200 given suspended sentences. About 80 teachers were dismissed.

The teachers sent a delegation to see Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Education, with a list of four demands and the threat of further action this week if the demands are not met. The eight-man delegation was promptly dismissed.

The Government has been determined not to give in to the strikers' demands because many other public sector employees have pay grievances. But it has been sufficiently concerned by the strikes to promise a full review of all salaries next month.

□ Nairobi — Mr Edgar Tekere, a controversial former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister, has been named as a co-respondent in a divorce suit filed by a Member of Parliament against the daughter of Mr Oginga Odinga, the ex-Kenyan Vice-President (AFP reports).

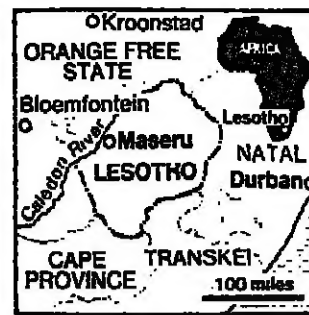
Guerrilla raids in Lesotho

Why clashes strain links with Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Maseru, Lesotho



Chief Jonathan and the landlocked mountain kingdom



By history and geography, Maseru, the village-sized capital of this tiny mountain kingdom, inhabited by 1.2 million, Basutos is almost predestined to be a place of intrigue and rumour. There is no lack of either at present.

Totally encircled by South Africa, Lesotho's complex internal politics are further complicated by the twists and turns of the kingdom's efforts to find an acceptable modus vivendi with its white-ruled neighbour, on which it is almost entirely dependent economically.

In recent weeks relations between Pretoria and Chief Leabue Jonathan, Lesotho's shrewd and on occasion ruthless Prime Minister, who has held power since his country gained independence from Britain in 1965, appeared to be going from bad to worse.

Earlier this month they exchanged diplomatic protests at the United Nations after an army barracks on the outskirts of Maseru came under mortar and machine gun fire, apparently from the South African side of the Caledon river which, at this point, marks the border between Lesotho and the white farming areas of the Orange Free State.

Chief Jonathan accused the South Africans of allowing their territory to be used by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the somewhat grand title of the ragtag guerrilla wings of the exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, a bitter political rival.

The BCP was on the point of winning the last elections held in Lesotho, in 1970, when Chief Jonathan stopped the counting of votes suspended the constitution and declared a state of emergency. His Basuto National Party (BNP) has ruled unopposed ever since.

Attempts at armed resistance after Chief Jonathan's 1970 election coup were bloodily crushed by the police mobile unit. Lesotho's small army, which took repressive action again in 1974 after armed bands attacked a number of police stations, hundreds of people were killed on both occasions.

Since 1974, Mr Mokhehle has been in exile. Recently, Chief Jonathan has claimed that his rival is at large in South Africa, with the connivance of the South African police and that he even stays at a house in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

While this seems unlikely, many observers believe that South Africa is not exerting

itself unduly to control the activities of LLA guerrillas who cross the border into their territory. The guerrillas have a convenient sanctuary in South Africa's Qwa Qwa tribal "homeland", which abuts Lesotho's northern tip and is also peopled by Basutos.

The LLA is generally held responsible for bombs which exploded, just over a month ago, here at the newly built Hilton Hotel, the airport, in a dustbin outside the American cultural centre in a bar owned by a cabinet minister, and under a parked car belonging to the West German ambassador.

With the possible exception of the Hilton bombing, these explosions seem to have been designed to attract publicity and perhaps discourage foreign tourists rather than to kill or maim. No one has yet been killed though this may be due simply to incompetence.

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that South Africa would really like to see Mr

Mokhehle displace Chief Jonathan who for all his volatile anti-apartheid statements has generally been a pliant neighbour.

One explanation is that South Africa wants to show that it can use the LLA to reciprocate in kind if Chief Jonathan does not take tougher action to prevent the African National Congress (ANC), the black resistance movement which is banned in South Africa, from using Lesotho as a refuge.

Basuto sources say that Pretoria has given Chief Jonathan a list of the names of ANC activists among the several thousand South African refugees in Lesotho. The implication is that if these operatives are handed over, South Africa will be more active against opponents of Chief Jonathan's regime.

In counterpoint to the anti-government violence here there has been a disturbing series of political murders and abductions of prominent critics of the regime. The most recent concerned Mr Edgar Mosebe, editor of *Lesothoana*, a newspaper run by the Presbyterian church which is the only (and often strident) vehicle for opposition opinion in the country. The Catholic church, though lately more critical, generally supports Chief Jonathan.

In the meantime, Chief Jonathan and his associates talk of holding elections early next year. But these, unless held under international supervision would certainly be boycotted by Mr Mokhehle and would do little to solve the country's problems.

Unions oppose Mexico's choice for President

By Peter Stafford

Every six years Mexico goes through a ritual which leads to the assumption of power by a new President.

First there are secret negotiations within the ruling party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which lead to the announcement of a candidate. Then there is a long and energetic campaign by the candidate and, finally an election which, to no one's surprise, he wins.

This cycle recently began again with the nomination of Señor Miguel de la Madrid, the Minister for Planning and Federal Budget, as the candidate of the PRI. No one doubts that, barring a surprise, he will win the election next July and take office the following December.

As President he will wield enormous power, and, given the increased influence which oil has given his country, he will be a figure to be reckoned with in Washington and in the Caribbean. But at the end of six years he will step down, like his predecessors.

Great store is set by this system, an original one which put an end to the chaos of the Mexican Revolution. It has proved its worth by giving Mexico a more stable government over the past 50 years than almost any other Latin American country.

This time there have been signs that not everyone in the PRI is happy with the choice of Señor de la Madrid. The

trade unions, for instance, which are one of the component parts of the party, are afraid that he will be too much inclined to favour the business sector, which has welcomed his nomination.

There has also been the sudden resignation of Señor Javier García Paniagua as President of the PRI six days after his position had been ratified at the party's national assembly. Señor García Paniagua is known to have been a rival of Señor de la Madrid for the presidential nomination.

It seems that President López Portillo was anxious to ensure that he was succeeded by someone who could be expected to carry out the policies of the last few years. This has not always been the case in Mexico, since incoming Presidents have often adopted radically different policies from their predecessors.

Señor de la Madrid has been closely involved in the present administration's economic policies, which are broadly to use Mexico's oil income to promote economic growth and, in particular, to carry out much-needed modernization. He has also undertaken to fight corruption, which pervades Mexican life. President López Portillo has acted against senior officials alleged to be enriched themselves, but more is expected of Señor de la Madrid.

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Manda Paric

By Caroline Moorehead

Manda Paric, a former nun, is serving a six-year sentence in Slavonka-Pozega prison for "participation in hostile activity" against the state. She is one of a number of political prisoners to have received heavy sentences for their alleged contacts with Yugoslav émigrés or for supporting émigré organizations.

During the early 1970s Manda Paric worked as a nurse in an old people's home in Vienna. It was during a visit home to Yugoslavia in 1976 that she was arrested. At her trial in Tuzla, on September 17, she was accused of distributing in Vienna, at the request of her brother, a Croatian émigré, about 20 copies of a Croatian émigré publication.

The prosecution also charged her with taking part in a ceremony held to commemorate Croats killed in the Second World War. The court sentenced her to six years in prison.

There is some concern about prison conditions in Yugoslavia. Former inmates have spoken of damp, unheated cells and poor diet. In late 1979 Manda Paric, who is 36, had an operation on her right breast, attributed to cancer, which also affected her spine. Six days after the operation she was discharged from hospital and returned to Slavonka-Pozega prison.

Hanoi's use of poison 'confirmed'

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Oct. 26

Post-mortems carried out in Thailand on a number of Cambodian guerrillas appear to confirm original diagnoses that they had been killed by toxic chemicals, according to foreign diplomats in Bangkok.

American officials said last week that specimens from the bodies were being sent to Washington. State Department officials have said they believe that the mycotoxins spread by the Vietnamese had killed some Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Mycotoxins derive from fungus which grows on grain. The Soviet Union is known to have been producing mycotoxins for many years.

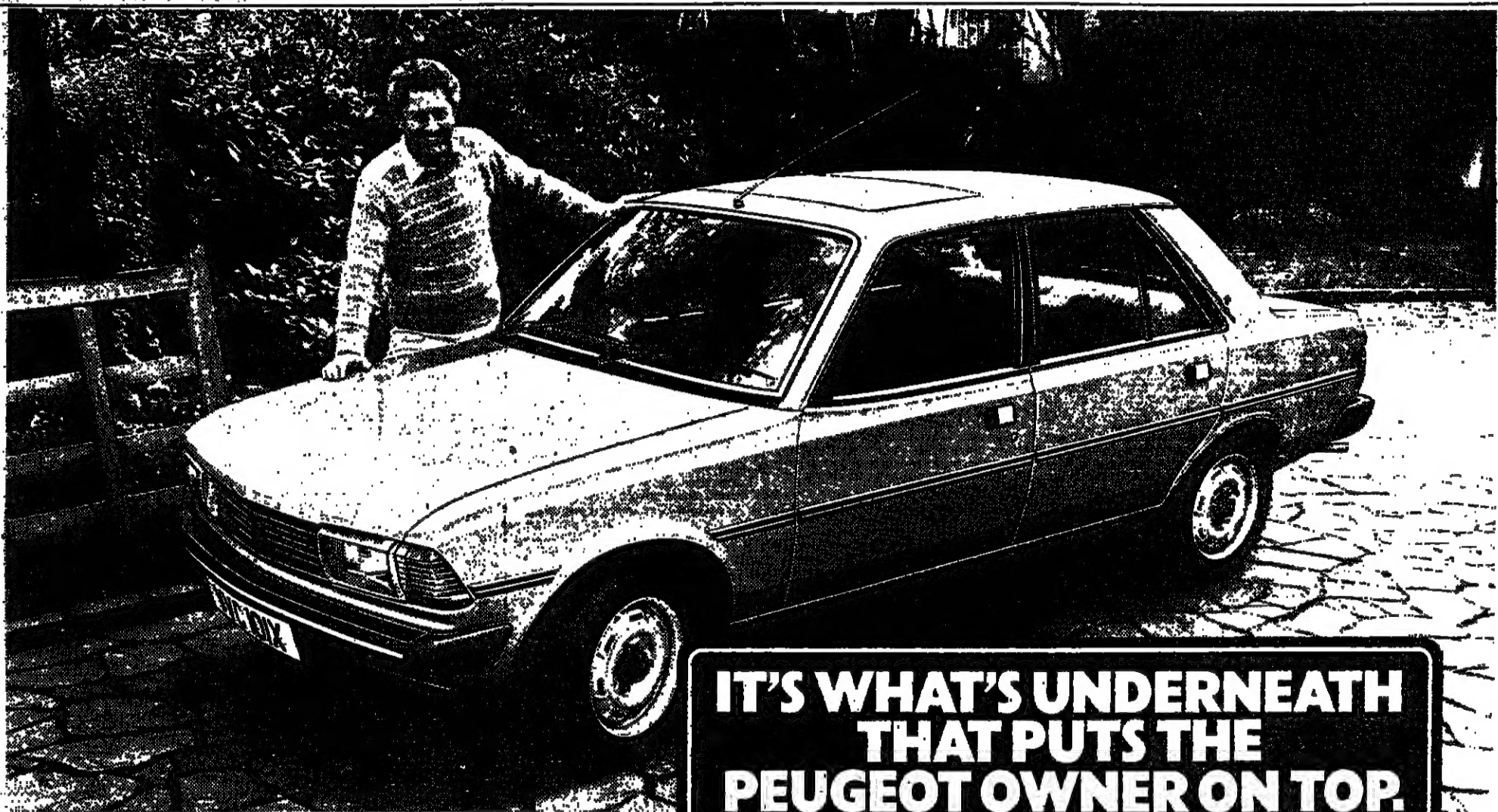
Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge government is making claims almost daily of poison attacks by Vietnamese forces. It reported over the weekend that 200 people had been killed in the past month by poisons that the Vietnamese had placed in foodstuffs. The same broadcast said that three captured Vietnamese had confessed that they and 100 others had been trained to spread the poisonous chemicals.

Other anti-Vietnamese resistance troops, notably the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front, also say that they have evidence that Vietnam is using poison chemicals in Cambodia. The Hanoi Government has officially denied all such allegations.

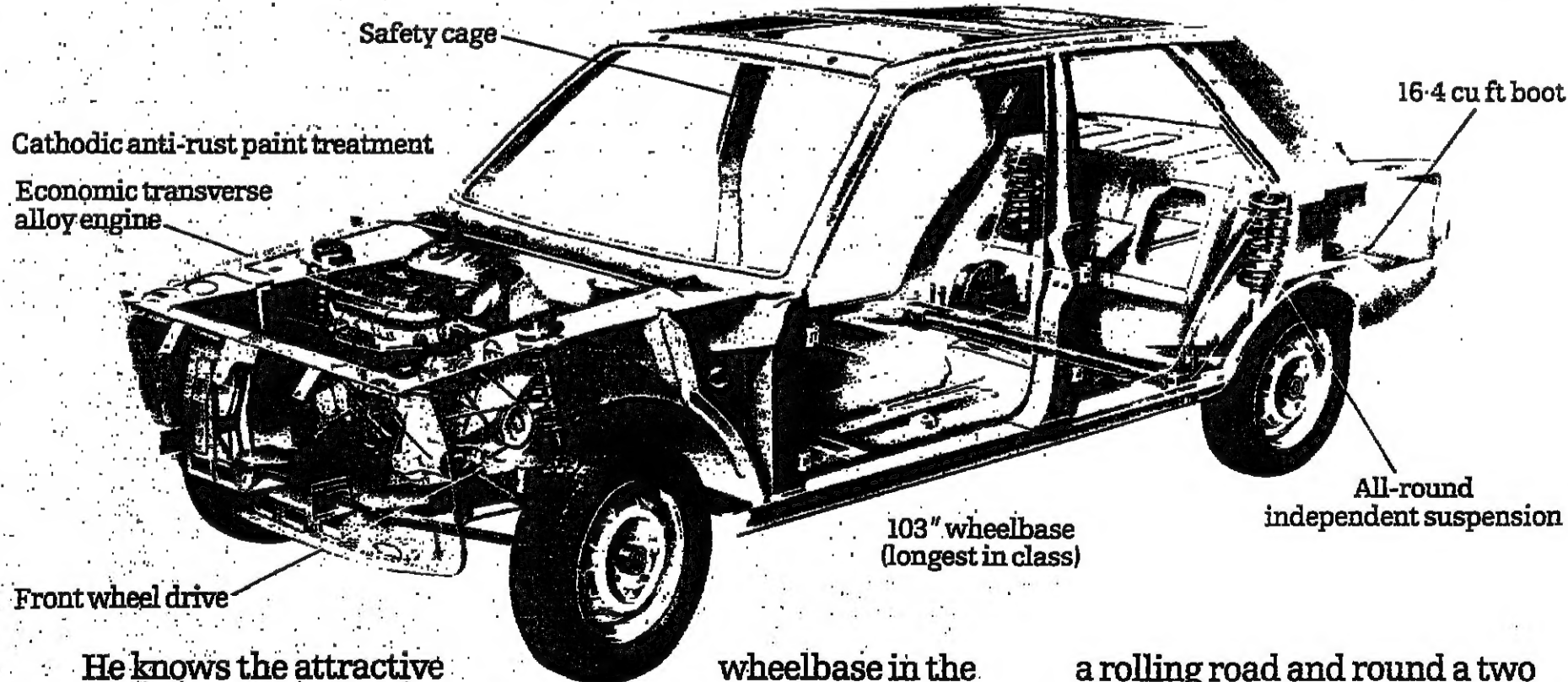
The Thai Military Supreme Command accused Vietnam last week of spraying chemicals near the Thai border.

KORCHNOI RESTS

Merano. — The tenth game in the world chess championship was postponed until Thursday. Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger who is down, was described by his spokesman as completely exhausted.



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Poor nations need to attract investment

COMMONS

There was widespread recognition at the International Meeting for Cooperation and Development at Cancun in Mexico that the need for developing countries to pursue policies which would attract private investment and bank lending, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a statement about the summit.

Mrs Thatcher, who was accompanied by Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the summit was never intended to negotiate or to make precise commitments since they could not bind countries that were absent. She also said that the summit was intended to promote greater understanding between the participants and to give a lead in seeking solutions across a range of subjects.

The summit (she went on) achieved these objectives. The participants came not only to give their own viewpoint, but genuinely to discuss and debate the issues. Although we could not expect universal agreement, everyone showed a willingness to approach the problems that face both developed and developing countries.

We were all very much aware of the poverty and misery which affect so many people in the developing countries. We in industrial countries wanted to help as much as we could, despite problems of our own.

As the United Nations International Development Strategy pointed out, the primary responsibility for development rests with the developing countries themselves. But we have to find ways to cooperate with these countries to help them realise their full potential.

There was a constructive discussion of each of the four main themes chosen for the summit—food, energy, finance, and trade. On the first of these, it was agreed that, while food aid was needed for temporary shortages, the main priority must be for developing countries to grow more food for their own people. This means giving farmers the right incentives and technical support. Aid should be designed to reinforce these objectives.

It was recognized that, for most developing countries, trade flows were more important than aid. We were very much aware of the difficulties created by trade restrictions, but also of the need to maintain the fabric of the open trading system. In the discussion of commodity matters, a conference on energy and trade was held to discuss the common fund agreement.

The discussion of energy focused on increasing investment in developing countries, and on the need to build up their own resources. I joined a number of other participants in supporting the idea of energy assistance from the World Bank, provided that this would add additional finance for energy investment, especially from OPEC surplus countries.

There was wide recognition of the need for developing countries to pursue policies which would attract private investment and bank lending. The discussion showed how much the developing countries rely on the funds they receive from the IMF and the World Bank. Funds from these institutions should complement and encourage the efforts of many countries. More aid could then be concentrated on the poorest.

There was much discussion on how best to pursue the proposal for global negotiations, although it is evident that this term means different things to different countries. We finally agreed to go back to the United Nations and to try to work out how to launch global negotiations on an agreed basis and with a real prospect of progress.

A number of countries, including ourselves, have made it clear in this context that the independence of specialized bodies like the IMF and the World Bank must be respected. It would be wrong to be in the interests of the developing countries if those institutions

lost the confidence of their major subscribers and of the financial markets. Immediately after the summit I was invited by President Lopez Portillo (of Mexico) to go to Mexico City to join him in signing a memorandum of understanding for the Sarcista steel mill contract. This contract has been awarded to Davy Loewy. Its total value is £350 million, with a British content of about £200m.

This is the largest single turnkey contract ever won in Mexico by a British company, or indeed by any foreign company. It will make a valuable contribution to the development of the Mexican economy and will create jobs for many thousands of people.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Edinburgh, Lab.), I thank Mrs Thatcher for making her statement so promptly on return, but the rest of the statement must give great disappointment to the House and country. (Labour cheers.) Her description of events at Cancun was so different from almost every report I have read.

Such an outcome from such a conference must come as a cruel and mocking anti-climax to millions of people. The hopes of the world have been raised by the prospect of the conference proposed by the Brundage Commission. They have been dashed by the growth by the chattering statement from President Reagan, and his apparent supporters.

We have ended up with promises to have talks about talks, and not a single extra penny appears to have been promised to the poorest people in the world.

If the results of the summit were as positive and practical as Mrs Thatcher says, what precise steps did she agree should be taken to follow up the conference? Second, Mrs Thatcher's statement came away much more disappointed than her. He has urged early steps to try and follow up what was discussed in Mexico. Is it true Mrs Thatcher praised President Reagan's nineteenth century attitude and described his confidence in the positive, practical and constructive when on a number of matters? Was his attitude of confidence in the summit proceeding on a number of subjects?

Mrs Thatcher almost seems to have gone back to some of the statements made at the summit when the conference began, particularly the Lord Carrington statement on the World Bank attitude to negotiations. Mrs Thatcher should have given full-hearted British support to try to ensure global negotiations, but she did not.

Has this summit lived up to the hopes that were placed in it? Where is the revitalized dialogue between developed and developing countries? Where is the political commitment to clear vision? None of this is dealt with in the placid discussion given.

If the Mexico contract is to come out of the aid money, it is only going to deprive other countries of aid. It is only going to do this in addition to what is to be proposed. Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot forgets that the Mexico contract is the result of the deliberations of 22 countries, and he is clearly critical of at least one of the main parties. Most of us went to Cancun knowing it would not take any decisions which would obligate countries that were not there. It was clear from the opening speech of President Lopez Portillo of Mexico who pointed out that the main purpose was to secure greater understanding, and that global negotiations would be held in the United Nations.

Global negotiations mean different things to different people. It has become a jargon term. Many people who speak about it do not fully understand the United Nations' role which itself is vague enough. There are different meanings.

I had quite a number of letters, particularly from my constituents, saying they had had service from me which was always just as prompt as had been indicated on this occasion. I was grateful.

The only difference in any comment I might write on a letter from that subject might be publishable in the national press.

Mr Dafydd Thomas (Merioneth, Pl Cymru), Will he explain to me the reasons for this case against the recommendation of the Inspector? It is a matter of extreme importance to me to see the evidence on the spot should proceed and give the decision.

The question of the structure plan was fully taken into account by the planning Inspector and commented on in detail in his conclusion.

The case Mr Thomas mentions was a particular case judged on merit and there were many different factors about the traffic and access considerations were quite different from those in the Harlech case.

On the one change I made in the recommendation of the Inspector, I was quite clear that, legally, this condition could not have been regarded as reasonable and could have been challenged in the courts.

I accepted the other recommendations made in providing a type of house which may not be attractive to people whose livelihood and interests are outside Harlech.

Mr Alec Jones, Chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhonda, Lab.): I understand everyone is concerned at any sort of delay in the current practice in the Welsh Office that a letter complaining about planning delay, from whatever source, will automatically land on the Secretary of State's desk?

Mr Edwards: I see the letters of anyone writing to me personally. I receive hundreds of letters every week.

and nothing Mr Foot says can alter that. We have to return to the United Nations to decide precisely what shall be covered by that term. The IMF and World Bank must always be excluded from receiving instructions from the United Nations—that goes for GATT.

We have to return to the United Nations and further consider the energy affiliate. There was no agreement. If one were set up, we should be expected to contribute, not necessarily in the same proportion as we contribute to the World Bank.

On money, the 1981-82 programme is higher in real terms than in the period from 1971 to 1977.

Mr Foot: What I am complaining about is the advocacy which the Prime Minister failed to make on behalf of this country at the summit meeting. Great hopes have been created, nothing specific has been achieved. She not even given me the footable for the next meeting.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot has not got the main point set out by the most country right at the outset—that the 22 countries represented themselves and the IMF and World Bank. Does she accept and agree with the view of the World Bank that trade is more important than aid to the poorest countries?

When does she propose that a higher proportion of our GNP will be devoted to supplement that in any way?

President Reagan's statement was accepted. It was in accord with the United States' record in aid to developing countries, which all recognized was an extremely high one. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles), I have been reading the results from the Mexico summit. It will be felt not just in the Third World but among the growing public opinion in this country who had higher hopes than have been fulfilled here.

President Reagan's particular brand of free market economics makes it difficult to discuss these points in agreed terms. What is required is a more realistic and technical assistance in soil and plant development.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Steel is critical of the economies of some of the countries there. The countries that were being asked for most were the least developed countries, which the Liberal Party once used to espouse.

Dame Judith Harcourt (Lanark, Lab.): To use phrases like having reached a general understanding is the greatest alibi for non-action. (Labour cheers.)—The Prime Minister said that the summit was a success. It was a success in that it had been a "vague enough". Was that not partly because of the British Government's unwillingness to commit itself to any specific action over a year ago?

Can she give an assurance that she will seek to make it less vague and meaningful? Can she say whether the ideas more with President Reagan than with the other countries of the industrialized world who were represented?

Mrs Thatcher: The United States, the most liberal of economies, has been able to reach a rough most aid and having coughed up most aid, it does not help to criticism that it has taken a long time to get to the point of all. (Conservative cheers.)

Most of the developing countries recognized that President Reagan's approach was more realistic and more practical results to reduce the difference between rich and poor. One would have thought that the IMF and World Bank would have been able to increase in our official reserves instead of the decrease promised. Is that true?

Did she feel any sense of shame that the IMF and World Bank have been increasing their contribution on a percentage basis of official overseas aid and Britain's contribution to the IMF and World Bank?

Regarding changes in the IMF, a number of the developing countries thought some of the conditions for borrowing were not take enough account of their own circumstances.

I believe that recently the IMF has been dealing with some of these matters a good deal more sensitively than in the past.

comparisons and suggestions that things were better abroad, people seemed to overlook that in Britain, the rail investment programme in a fleet of high speed trains and in track and signalling, they had had for several years one of the best and most comfortable intercity services in the world.

Operating costs of these high speed services, however, had been higher than those of the conventional services. Load factors were too low and there was over capacity, so what was needed was a more efficient service which could help to develop the network had not come about.

Inter-city and freight services should make money to aid investment in the rest of the railways and be awarded the board's review of their freight strategy to agree future business needs.

The board was acting with increasing vigour to tackle problems. There was a long way to go but the board's review was of real and determined determination.



Hart: Alibi for non-action.

there must be some conditions and some discipline—but it helps to put the economies of these countries on a better course.

Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North West Norfolk, SDP): Does she accept and agree with the view of the World Bank that trade is more important than aid to the poorest countries? When does she propose that a higher proportion of our GNP will be devoted to supplement that in any way?

Mrs Thatcher: For the poorest countries, aid is as important as trade, although even the poorest countries often wish to export goods and develop their own economies and where they would push for a substantial renewal of aid.

Mr Peter Emery (Hendon, C): The attitude shown by the Leader of the Opposition is clearly one of lines that they do not understand the main purpose of the conference. The attitude taken by President Reagan was more realistic and more practical results to reduce the difference between rich and poor.

One had only to look at the composition of the IMF and World Bank to see that they could not commit other countries above any basic preconditions or precise commitments.

President Reagan was forthright. His approach was well received by the other countries. They were pleased that President Reagan had agreed to attend.

Would Britain take the lead in the composition of the IMF and World Bank? It is the least well off nations which are badly affected by the massive increases in the cost of energy.

Mrs Thatcher: There has been a lot of misunderstanding about the purpose of the conference. Hopes were artificially raised. Those who were disappointed at the summit see that they would not be. They did not succeed.

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Heath: South frustrated

vestment and financial flows to better, all of which matter—private investment matters a great deal to those countries; flows of money matter for those countries.

Mr Edward Heath (Bexley, SDP, C): The statement made by the Foreign Secretary is a very good one. The British Government would spend more on agricultural research to help the developing countries.

It is right that the existing institutions, particularly the World Bank, should continue to run their affairs, but doing so will only carry conviction with the Third World. It is prepared to bring about the changes now so obviously necessary, and in particular, to help the poor countries.

The fact that the North has not been able to do so recently as last month to bring about the changes necessary and blocked any proposals, makes the South so frustrated and turns to global negotiations.

Will she give an undertaking that the British Government will be prepared to bring about the changes now recognized as necessary in both the IMF and the World Bank?

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On the energy affiliate, we agreed to set up a working party to look at the amount to the less developed countries, the target agreed in Paris of 0.15 per cent on aid going to the country already in funds. We have a problem because it does not include India and Pakistan, which are not rank as less developed countries.

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Some BBC External Services are reprieved by Government

BROADCASTING

The Government is to cut by one half the £3m it wanted the BBC to save on its external services. Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs announced in a debate about the services. Some foreign language programmes are to stay, but the Maltese, Spanish to Spain and Italian services are to end.

Mr Dennis Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, moved the Opposition motion: "That this House, in view of the dismay and concern expressed in Britain and by friends and allies abroad, asks the Government to reconsider its intention to cut £3m from BBC External Services and to maintain the quality of the External Services on a service level."

He said that if the Government proposals went through the broadcast of French, Spanish and Italian to the continent of Europe would cease from the end of this financial year.

Other broadcasts to go would be those to Malta and Burma, Somalia and Brazil. Public expenditure cuts sought from the savings were £2m a year. In addition, the Foreign Office would withdraw a subsidy of £1m from the BBC to maintain the BBC transcription service. In effect, that would mean the end of the service.

Few proposals by any department in recent years have (he said) aroused so much opposition. An early day motion in the Commons on the proposals had attracted 160 signatures—almost half of them of Conservative MPs. Before the summer recess, the House of Lords had registered its opposition by a substantial majority.

Mr Davies (the added) that this widespread opposition has come about because of a genuine conviction on all sides that the Government had made a grave error and that these cuts will not only be damaging to the BBC but will harm the interests of British abroad.

It was always accepted that no member of the Cancun summit could expect the British Government to be harshly criticised because there was nothing to prevent them from committing themselves. (Labour cheers.) It was the intention to build up over the years firm commitments which would provide leadership for the rest of the world if it came to global negotiations.

It is right that the existing institutions, particularly the World Bank, should continue to run their affairs, but doing so will only carry conviction with the Third World. It is prepared to bring about the changes now so obviously necessary, and in particular, to help the poor countries.

The fact that the North has not been able to do so recently as last month to bring about the changes necessary and blocked any proposals, makes the South so frustrated and turns to global negotiations.

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Services of the BBC External Services. The Government's main objective remains unchanged (he said). We continue to attach the utmost importance to the BBC's External Services as a major national asset. Our top priority is to ensure that they continue to be heard loud and clear throughout the world. We have approved a capital expenditure programme for the decade valued at £102m.

The Government had all along been prepared to finance the BBC's share of the capital programme. It had been announced in the Commons that new Government money in 1983-84 and 1984-85 combined would increase cash prices was about £13m and the Government was prepared to make sums of this order available in 1986.

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capital equipment so that the BBC's excellent output could be better heard. The Government's proposals were not dissimilar to those which were under consideration by the BBC's External Services. It believed that the BBC would enable it to secure a sensible capital programme which would greatly increase the BBC's audience and preserve its honourable position in the front rank of international broadcasting.

Mr Grenville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab.) said that in a time of world instability and danger the fact of the external service should be increased, not decreased. Few matters so united MPs as their respect for the accuracy of the BBC and the fact that the determination that it should not be cut.

They had been half disappointed that it was not good enough. Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C) said that he had not joined in the general chorus of denunciation on the previous occasion because the more he went into it, the more reasonable the package seemed.

The change in emphasis of external broadcasts was not all bad and if the cost of extending the programme to improve audibility was not too high, he would support the Government, particularly when other departments were expected to make a contribution to containing expenditure.

He hoped the compromise would be settled down to the service and the methods used to promote it. Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said that the external service was the face they presented to the world and that its diminution. The expenditure of £1.5m was roughly equal to one hour of the external service.

The big skirt: Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Come Back Dior, all is forgiven

The Paris designers kept announcing loftily at last week's shows that hemlines don't matter. I think this is a maddening statement to make to women who are obliged to spend a lot of money on an outfit that they fear may be out of style before next year.

The high noon of Paris authority was in the 1950s. The area of the Dior dictatorship is neatly discussed and excellently illustrated in a new book by Brigid Keenan, *Dior in Vogue* (Octopus Books, £9.95). Dior's New Look of 1947 was the long skirt revolution of its day, and the perfectly controlled way it was carried through is a pleasure to the eye.

I happen to think that Dior's authoritarian demands for a change in the fashionable silhouette (the B-line, the A-line, the chemise) distorted dress and left a legacy of gimmicks and lurching changes among less skilled designers.

Brigid Keenan does not seem to have a point of view about Dior's place and role but she gives a very readable and immediate account of the quiet couturier's 10 years of authority before his sudden death in 1957.

Since the task of explaining current clothes to bemused readers falls entirely on the Fashion Editor, I am inclined to face hovering hemlines and undefined lines by crying "come back Dior, all is forgiven".

The truth about this do-it-yourself era of fashion is that proportions are crucial to the silhouette, and you have to have a trained or skilful eye to understand what goes with what.

The apparent mish-mash of lengths and shapes that came out of the designer shows for next spring had a theme and point for those who could spot it. Long skirts or culottes require a short jacket, cinched in waist and rounded shoulder line. Short skirts have a softly bloused top, usually broken at the hipline, and defined shoulders. A higher (one-and-a-half-inch) Louis heel goes with the long skirts/culottes. Dead flat shoes go with short skirts.

The big skirt is the one strong silhouette to emerge below the waist this winter — if you do not want to wear breeches, knickerbockers or other trouser alternatives.

The American designers have christened the giant shawls that partner the swirling skirts as The Big Sweep. It is a look that has sailed in like an uninvited guest from across the Atlantic, where Calvin Klein produced a collection of luxurious blanket wools that give a whole new spelling to the words "big cheque".

The swirling skirt has been taken up across the price spectrum because there are simply no other new-looking skirts around. They are easy to wear, and they dovetail neatly with the existing separates in your wardrobe.

How you wear the extra metres of fabric depends both on your size and your style. There is no doubt that Calvin Klein's Big Sweeps look best on (wouldn't you know it) tall and slender women. With a classic sweater and a soft belt pinching the skirt at the waist, you don't need any other accessories apart from the shawl which now appears on store counters everywhere in blanket checks, plain mohairs or Paisley.

The last appearance of the big skirt was part of the ethnic mood of the seventies. The pretty peasants who love Kenzo and live in Laura Ashley will sink back gratefully into the big check skirts. They do still look good with an ethnic or folklore cardigan, but you now spice them up with a romantic frilled blouse and belt them firmly at the waist. The peasant look is much newer with flat shoes or courtiers pumps. A high-heeled boot is instantly dating with the long skirts, as are a jungle of prints and a jangle of accessories.

Working women who need a sleek outfit will find it easier to wear the big skirt with a jacket than with a profusion of 'woolies and shawls. The right jacket is short (to the hip bone) or waisted with a gentle peplum. Classic blazers look most odd with full skirts because the proportions are wrong.

Just as the worst soups are made by women who believe that you can chuck anything in, the recipe for looking a mess is to believe that there are no longer any fashion rules.



Above, from left to right: ■ Big check skirt in oiled and brown £15.15 by Barbara Hulanicki from 254 Regent Street. Cream ethnic cardigan by Ivor Knits, £23.99 from Dorothy Perkins, Oxford Street, Time Waltham Cross, and Jane Plymouth. Dorothea Bell Hesse, Larca, Fenwick's Newcastle, L. W. Robertson Glasgow. Filled denim shirt by Ralph Lauren. Waspie belt in suede by Mulberry, £10.95 from Way in at Harrods. Just Jacky Leicester, La Belle Femme Chislehurst Kent, Bagatelle Dublin. Ribbed, light by Elbow. Bowled flatters in chestnut leather by Robert Cleopatra, £25 at Rider, 201 Sloane Street and branches. ■ Calvin Klein's diamond patterned blanket check skirt £230 and matching big sweep shawl £130 in raspberry pink and slate blue with matching roll-neck sweater, ribbed mohair cardigan and soft leather cash belt. All by Calvin Klein from his shop at 24 South Molton Street, London W.1. Wine-red cuffed cavalier boots, £139 from Barrie, 48 South Molton Street and branches. ■ Smart skirt: swirling 'big checks' and matching big sweep shawl, £23.99 the set in koden green. Tiverton loden jacket with scarlet brood, £33.99. All from major branches of Walls Shirts, Oatmeal and Luxe sparkle cable stitch sweater by French Connection, £27 at Friends, 193 Sloane Street and branches, Connections W.C.2, Carr Walker Street, Hovey Nichols, Eden Walk Kingston upon Thames, Garbo Brighton, Fenwick's Leicester, Vera Coggles York and Walls Shirts branches. Buckled cavalier pumps in oyster metallic leather £29.95 from Barrie, South Molton Street and branches. ■ Bold leather and metallic jewelry by Mick Milligan at Zandra Rhodes, Grafton Street, Roly, Kensington Church Street, Whistles, Pampered Belle, Dublin. ■ Make-up by Mary Ellen Lamb using Mary Quant's Brave Face. ■ Hair by Sever at Columbia. Photographs by Jeany Savage

Snippets

■ Farewell for the moment to the rites of (next) spring. Zandra Rhodes' fashion spectacular last Friday brought to an end a month of European showing.

Zandra's show, like so many others, was a theatrical presentation, complete with multi-coloured make-up and boudoir nylon wings. I would have preferred to see uncluttered her delicate details of embroidery and hagle heading. Zandra Rhodes' inspiration this season were the Flower Fairy children's books of Cicely Mary Barker, which were translated into sweetly coloured short dresses with wide satin sashes. Her colour palette is always imaginative: laurel green chiffon over a burnt orange underskirt, slate blue with rust, a print of power blue on peach.

Zandra showed really short skirts for slip dresses seamed

and ruffled at the thigh. Her famous scissored hemlines are now decorated with frayed for the ultimate in chic.

Zandra's risque evening ideas are much more West Coast than West End, (which might explain her extraordinary success on the other side of the Atlantic). Will the Los Angeles smart set take up her mini-tutu dresses (shown with black fish-net stockings and garters) or her sequin bare-hipple dresses that are clearly a useful new line for nursing mothers? But there were plenty of Zandra's classics, like over-the-knee chiffon cocktail dresses, puff-ball gowns, and layers of silk wrapping the body like the petals of a flower.

I ran into Mary Quant last week and noticed that she is wearing again the angular geometric hair cut that Vidal Sassoon created for her in the Sixties.

The evergreen Mary has just launched a new fashion

collection under her own label — the first significant one for 10 years. A Quant shop-within-shop opens at Debenhams in Oxford Street and at 14 other Debenhams stores round the country.

You will find jeans (in stretch denim), but the basic collection is true British — grey flannel, velvet and cord. And no mini skirts.

■ Tricia Beaumont is 14 years old, goes to Haberdasher's Aske School and has big feet. The last fact would not be a matter for comment if Tricia's feet had not inspired her mother to overcome the large problem of finding shoes (and socks) for size eight feet and over.

More than 400,000 British girls have extra big feet, according to Over 8s, whose aim is to produce fashionable young shoes at reasonable prices. The best of their small range (seven styles) is practical and sporty, especially a leather sneaker, in jeans blue

or dark red, decorated with stitching (£19.99) and a crepe-soled loafer at the same price. You send for a brochure to Over 8s Mackenzie House, 2 Mackenzie Road, Cambridge CB1 2AN. Sizes go up to 10½, and are made by the British Company, Insight Limited with a starting price of £16.45.

■ Laura Ashley's new mail order brochure has some enchanting romantic blouses with the frills and ruffles that the Princess has made her trademark.

The newest of these blouses has a cavalier frill at the front and comes in the Swiss spotted cotton voile (£22.95) that is less of a devil to iron than the pure cotton lawn blouse with lacey trim (£22.95). I hope the royal lady, who no doubt has someone to do the ironing for her, realizes what a task her fashion fad has set for the rest of us.

Laura Ashley Mail Order, Box No. 1, Carno, Powys, Wales SY17 5LG.

Women in politics: a House without prejudice

Getting a thick skin

I can give no adequate explanation for that impulse towards a political career which went back to early childhood and was a settled ambition by the time I was 11. I received plenty of discouragement from well-meaning friends and acquaintances — though never my parents — who said that politics was a dirty game and not suitable for a woman, to which my invariable answer was "all the more reason for honourable men and women to go into politics".

Others warned with more validity that I would find prejudice against a woman candidate which would weaken, if not ruin, my chances of success. I certainly did find some prejudice in the vital process of selection by a local party, though it is often difficult to pinpoint since it is not always immediately obvious and is in my case marked by the fact that competition for both sexes is very stiff.

I shall never know, for example, what factors militated against me when I failed to secure the nomination for my home town of Hastings, which was a big disappointment at that time, though with the wisdom of hindsight I believe that I gained from being forced to go farther afield and thus obtain valuable experience.

I do know, however, that being a woman worked against me on at least one occasion when I was already an MP, but looking for another seat, as the constituency of Merton and Morden was about to disappear with a wave of the Boundary Commission's wand. The retiring member for one safe seat told me that the selection committee to choose his successor

had started their deliberations by declaring that they would have no bachelors and, no women!

To redress the balance, however, I believe that being a woman may have acted in my favour in the selection procedures for my present seat of Plymouth, Drake, for Plymouth has a remarkable tradition, starting with the redoubtable Lady Astor, of electing women MPs. I am the fourth in line.

Once over the all-important hurdle of selection, I have never found being a woman a significant factor with electors. It certainly does not matter in the House of Commons although this sometimes disappoints those earnest, enthusiastic researchers who hunt for anti-feminine prejudices.

The only relic of those days when the House was an exclusively male club lies in those doors marked "For Members Only". The new, unwary female Member soon finds out that in other places the doors would be marked "Gentlemen".

It remains true, of course, that women are in a very small minority in the House of Commons, and in a less well-attended debate one might find oneself the only woman in the Chamber. It happens with even greater frequency in the Standing and Select Committees of the House.

I served on the Education and Home Affairs Sub-Committee of the Expenditure Committee. For the whole of the time, I was the only woman on the committee and when the chairmanship fell vacant, I was surprised and pleased when I was accepted as the new chairman. I found it a most challenging role to



Janet E. Fookes

fill, and I have to confess that I greatly enjoyed examining witnesses when they gave oral evidence — the terms used are very reminiscent of those in law courts.

Since 1976 I have been a member of the Speaker's Panel of Chairmen, and in that time have progressed from presiding over simple statutory instruments and minor Bills, to major and contentious ones such as the latest Housing Act and the British Nationality Bill.

For this work scrupulous impartiality and a thorough knowledge of the elaborate rules governing the conduct of the committee is essential — and so, I could add, is a well-developed sense of humour which can sometimes defuse a potentially explosive situation. Life in the Commons, incidentally, soon robs one of the illusion that it is women who are talkative and emotional, and that men are above such things. If one is going to generalize, the very opposite is true.

If there is one sector of activity that is usually regard-

ed as the preserve of the men, it is that of defence and the armed services. However, with a seat like Plymouth, Drake, these matters are of immediate local and constituency concern.

I have always taken the line that it is fatal for an MP to become "housebound", and that it is essential to go and talk to people operating at the sharp end. When it comes to defence, this can lead one into some hair-raising adventures. I can recall, for example, being plucked down in a submarine in the English Channel the day after the Forces had not received the pay rise that they thought they deserved!

Even more hair-raising was my acceptance of a trip in a jet training Provost for RAF pilots, which involved first a simulated exercise on the ground so that I could, if necessary, use the ejector seat in real earnest, followed by a flight in which the instructor allowed me to take control. I actually managed to complete a loop-the-loop before descending to earth with knees like water.

Perhaps more hazardous is the publicity which attends one's private life. Interviewers, especially of women's magazines, do not hesitate to ask the most searching questions which, if asked by a comparative stranger, one would regard as rude and impertinent. Neither age, weight, shape nor marital status are sacrosanct!

Not even that dozen of television interviewers, Sir Robin Day, could resist asking me pointedly if I had any interest in music and singing the day after my first election as an MP in 1970, when Edward Heath was then the new Prime Minister. This led

me to inquire of him "are you running a matrimonial agency, Mr Day?"

It proved to be early warning of the fact that as a single woman I was considered fair game by the gossip columnists, and I have seen shaken rigid at times by the very unlikely men with whom I have been linked romantically. Fortunately one learns to develop a thick skin, but the process of learning is very painful.

Membership of the Commons means the end of any division between one's job and one's leisure time. It very rapidly becomes an all-embracing way of life from which one snatches some private moments. I make no complaint about this as I am a willing victim. However, for anyone who is married it can bring strains and separation, and for any young married women with children it clearly poses some daunting practical difficulties unless they can call on the services of an old-fashioned housekeeper and a nanny.

Exacting, and indeed exasperating, though the life may sometimes be, it is one which I would commend to anyone who wants to combine the quiet satisfaction of giving a service to individual constituents with the excitement of being close to the centre of action in the country's affairs, though it is as well to be under no illusions as to one's own personal expendability. If one has the misfortune to die in office, the first comment is not about the value of the services of the late member, but a question about the size of the majority at the last election.

The author is Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake.

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The most sinister growth industry

As bombers again strike in London, the first of two articles by Caroline Moorehead on international terrorism

In the last 10 days Iranian diplomats on an arms-buying mission have been taken hostage in London and Antwerp, a millionaire chain store owner has been kidnapped in Ireland and the second-in-command of France's anti-terrorist squad arrested as he was bringing a car full of arms into France from Belgium, apparently for a secret right wing group. Yesterday's explosion in Oxford Street was the third in London this month.

Terrorism is flourishing. But is it changing in character? An international and confidential security conference opens on Tuesday in Lisbon at which senior police officers and academics will debate yet again what form it is now taking and what can be done to counter it.

The year 1980 was the year of hostages and sieges. As governments took to standing firm over individual lives, refusing to bargain, the kidnapping of diplomats was replaced by shorter lasting, but far more public and dramatic events. In 1970 there were 26 kidnappings of diplomats, but only one embassy siege. Ten years later, 42 embassies or diplomatic premises were seized and held to ransom.

But 1980 was also the year that "transnational terrorism" became fashionable, the year that people stopped looking at individual terrorist groups and turned instead to working out the links connecting them to other, foreign, groups, and asking: who is organising all this?

The search for an international mastermind conspiracy reached a peak earlier this year in the United States when Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told a Congressional committee that he believed in a "global conspiracy" which the Soviet Union was "training literally thousands of Third World embryo terrorists". His remarks were picked up and echoed both by the national security adviser, Richard Allen, and by President Reagan.

It was no coincidence that some of the first witnesses before a Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism were Claire Sterling, author of an American best-seller, *The Terror Network*, and Arnaud de Borchgrave, a

TEN YEARS OF TERRORISM



International terrorist incidents by type

Incident type	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Explosions & bombings	131	156	159	247	174	246	331	421	536	606	2676
Assassinations	51	5	33	40	67	92	126	174	112	15	706
Hostages	17	16	25	17	52	75	110	164	111	116	782
Shipboard & air piracy	8	54	22	31	29	20	33	25	13	1	315
Kidnapping	17	11	7	26	38	20	23	26	46	51	325
Shooting & ambush	21	26	35	49	41	5	58	133	210	75	766
Snatchings & hijacking	3	3	8	9	14	4	5	8	10	28	90
TOTALS	274	264	311	413	415	540	695	960	1558	1790	7999

journalist who wrote a political thriller called *The Space Between* about Soviet infiltration. This spring, international terrorism even received a new definition: Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama broadened its meaning to include operations with "military, paramilitary or insurrectionary goals" if "they involve terrorist acts".

It is a fact that terrorist groups are in touch with one another, that they share arms and training. When on August 20, 1978, staff of El Al, the Israeli airline, were attacked in London, it was soon known that the operation was carried out by the PLO. The PLO's operations branch, supported by Iran and South Yemen, financed by some of the £3.4m obtained in a hijacking, and certainly benefiting from ties with the Japanese Red Army and the West German Baader Meinhof group.

Diplomatic privileges are also widely known to be abused: the West German terrorist Hans Joachim Klein, who took part in the kidnapping of American ministers in 1975 has described how, using the ambassador of an unnamed Arab country took a large case of weapons through the

curtain the witch-hunt. Earlier this year, they produced a report saying that they could find no evidence to support the administration's charges that the Soviet Union was fomenting international terrorism.

Too great an obsession with international high level conspiracy is also, say the experts, highly dangerous in that it deflects from one simple fact: that national terrorism, individual acts of terror, carried out within their own borders by groups of terrorists, are on the steady increase. In 1979 and 1980 it began to look as if, in a couple of places at least, these attacks were being checked: 1979 saw only two victims of political terror in Italy, and in 1980 practically no activity of any kind in West Germany. The IRA carried out one mainland bombing attack in 1979 (Alroy Neave) and none in 1980.

But these figures are deceptive. For one thing hijacking, which had been almost eradicated by tough international conventions, on the 27th of 1979, 40 in 1980. Bombings have been rising, as have shootings and ambushes. Kidnappings (of all kinds, not merely terrorist) are noticeably up, particularly in Guatemala. El Salvador and Colombia, and the rise in assassinations over the last four years is dramatic: 76 in 1976, 1,169 in 1980.

Recent figures for Europe are not reassuring. In Italy the killing on December 31, 1980 of General Enrico Calvi Fazio, the Italian Minister of the Interior, was a charge of top security prisons, marked the resurgence of the Red Brigades, who announced that they were planning "blows ten times greater and more terrifying" than the 100 suspected terrorists the previous year had not, after all, put paid to Prima Linea, the 28 March Brigade or Revolutionary Action. Next a senior magistrate, Giovanni D'Orso, was kidnapped, his body later found in the Moutonville chemical firm, an Alfa Romeo employee, a Neapolitan city councillor and the brother of a Red Brigades member whose arrest had been announced.

Even the CIA has tried to

magistrate, this prison system and informers.

In West Germany a new lot of terrorists—possibly led by at least one of the experienced "first wave" Inga Viet, the former kindergarten nurse on the run since 1976, and possibly, too, trying to gain sympathy among the anti-American elements of the youth protest movement—took responsibility for the attack on the United States Air Force headquarters at Ramstein and the assassination attempt in Heidelberg on the American general, Frederick Kroesen.

Since the beginning of the hunger strikes 64 people have died through terror in Northern Ireland (excluding the 1976-77 period). In 1980, 1981 and 1982, over the same period the previous year. In the Lebanon 146 private armies are thought to be operating, 65 of them in the Beirut area alone. And the Basques have thought up something new, vulnerable and potentially without limit: maritime terrorism. On October 2, a destroyer of the Spanish navy on a patrol mission against ETA, the Basque separatist organization, was damaged in an explosion while in Santander harbour.

There has also been a shift to the right, as Paul Wilkinson shows in a coming book, *The New Fascists*. Not just in Latin and Central America, it is happening in Europe too. In August and September last year more than 100 people were killed in the Basque region in two of the bloodiest terrorist actions ever recorded, the Bologna station bombing and the Munichfest. The extreme right wing is known to be responsible for both.

It is partly a question of fashion and trend of timing and imitation, the experts say. But whether it takes to the sea or returns to the air, whether terrorists keep to their stages or return to kidnapping, whether the Third World, hitherto exceptionally free of it, becomes its new focus, or Latin America comes up with a different form, the one thing not in doubt is that world terrorism is increasing.

Tomorrow: the forces who fight the terrorists.



The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) visits Welsh miners in 1919

Carlo Bach and the charm that disarms

Prince Charles today emerges with his wife from the relative seclusion of a four-month honeymoon, determined to show that he is the most Welsh Prince of Wales since Llewelyn the last.

That the couple's first joint official engagement should be a three-day tour of the Principality to show off the new Prince of Wales to the Ancient British beyond Offa's Dyke is an indication that the 21st Prince of Wales takes the title more literally than any of his predecessors.

There is no profit in searching the British constitution for a definition of what a Prince of Wales is expected to be, or do. Historically, places which give their names to royal titles have been of only the most slender consequence to the holder.

It has been so from the beginning, when the English usurper Edward I stole the title from the subjugated Welsh princes. That tale of him holding up the infant who was to become Edward II from the battlements of Caernarfon Castle and pro-

claiming him "a prince born in Wales who speaks no word of English" is more myth than truth. And when the 17-year-old Edward was actually crowned Prince of Wales in 1301, the deed was done at Lincoln.

Poor Edward never made much headway with his Celtic Fringe; the Welsh detested him, and the Scots gave him the thrashing of his life at Bannockburn.

For 306 of the past 680 years there has been a Prince of Wales. Thirteen of the previous 20 eventually became king, but eight of them never set foot in the Principality and none between the first and the twentieth was ever shown formally to the Welsh people. The title was a mere hollow ornament, generally conferred in a private ceremony at Westminster or Windsor.

George IV, who was Prince of Wales for almost 60 years, positively detested the place; despite a tendency to desperate seasickness he preferred to travel all the way to Ireland by boat rather than take the overland route through Wales, a place he regarded as "unattended with any sort of comfort or accommodation".

By far the best-known Prince of Wales was Bertie, who took the title while waiting idly for his father, Edward VII. But the nearest he got to being held from the battlements of Caernarfon was to sail past the place at the age of five in the Royal yacht en route with his parents to a Scottish holiday.

Bertie did not much care for Wales either, and nor did his Danish-born Princess of Wales, Alexandra. His dislike of the place, his mother, Victoria, who complained to him how much "the naturally sensitive and warm-hearted people of Wales" felt his neglect of them. Stung into action, Bertie and Alexandra visited Caernarfon in 1869, to a rapturous welcome, but that was five years after his wedding.

It was David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who invented the modern rituals of Caernarfon in 1911 for the investiture of the Prince who was to become the unhappy Edward VIII. The scheme was: a military parade, a political, Lloyd George being MP for Caernarfon, and no more self-publicity.

He had a political need to demonstrate Anglo-Welsh unity in the wake of the disestablishment of the Welsh church, and he sought some means to disarm the opponents of his own constitutional claims on inherited privilege.

It is too easy to forget that, before his brief and hapless occupancy of the throne, this particular Prince of Wales was a popular, charming figure with a fair measure of

social concern, and some interest in Wales. During the 1926 General Strike, he authorized his car and chauffeur to carry copies of the Government's official newspaper to Cardiff.

It was a well-meant, if clumsy gesture hardly calculated to win the respect of Welsh miners. But he did tour Welsh areas of unemployment and squalor during the Depression, culminating in a visit during November 1936 when he listened, deeply moved, to an impromptu choir of several hundred unemployed giving forth amid the dereliction of Merthyr Tydfil with one of those desperately stirring Welsh hymns, "Something 'must be done'". He remarked to an aide, "to find them work." But he was an exile before he could act.

The careful nurturing of Welshness in the present incumbent also has its political purpose. The showpiece investiture within the crenelled walls of Caernarfon in 1969 was greatly encouraged by a latterday Lloyd George, Harold Wilson, as a convenient ploy on the rising irritation of Welsh nationalism. But that was very much a secondary purpose.

Its real purpose, as ever, was not Welsh at all; it was part of a long and calculated process of re-establishing a comfortable, proper and relevant role for the monarchy, which had vacillated between extreme unpopularity in the wake of the Abdication and uncritical adulation in two postwar decades.

To establish such a place in the unwritten and infinitely subtle British constitutional structure, it was necessary to attach some reality and substance to the various components of monarchy, which one of the least defensible of the titles was the title Prince of Wales.

For that reason the investiture was no mere ceremony. It was a gesture to the Welsh university for two months to be tutored by an eminent nationalist figure and let loose at an Eisteddfod to speak Welsh. For perhaps the first time, the title was taken with some degree of seriousness.

It is still no more than a title, and its vague constitutional position is not much enhanced. He is still as much Prince of England, Scotland and, God help him, Ulster, as he is of Wales. Wales receives no special status simply because its Prince, for once, takes his title to heart; at best he can only reassure the Welsh that England has not forgotten them.

But unlike Priddy and Bertie, Carlo Bach and Di the Sky will charm the Bible-black pants off them.

Alan Hamilton

Police complaints: is change worth the high cost?

By Sir Cyril Philips

Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Today in the House of Commons Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea South, is to propose a bill "to set up an entirely new complaints procedure with investigation carried out by a police ombudsman who will have his own investigating staff". Similar notions, too, have recently been aired by Mr David Steel at the Liberal Party Conference, and by Mrs Shirley Williams at the Police College; and last week in the House two MPs, one Labour and one Conservative, urged the Home Secretary to take early action.

In the evidence given to the recent inquiries into last summer's riots in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, the assertion was repeatedly made that "the existing complaints system is a farce", and in the light of the final summing-up by Mr Robin Auld, QC, who assisted the Brixton inquiry, it is certain that Lord Scarman's forthcoming report will consider the subject and make recommendations.

In the months to come it will clearly be necessary to establish public confidence in the complaints system, not least because without it the police cannot do their job effectively.

Existing arrangements for dealing with complaints by members of the public against police officers are based on the Police Act of 1964, topped up by the Act of 1976 which established the Police Complaints Board.

The act of 1964 had already laid down that the chief police officer for any area is to

investigate any complaint from the public against his officers and to send a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions, unless he is satisfied that no criminal offence has been committed. The director then decides whether or not the officer should be charged with a criminal offence, and in the light of his decision, the deputy chief constable of the police force concerned has to make up his mind whether to bring a charge against the officer with offence under the police code of discipline.

It is at this point that the Complaints Board comes into play, for the deputy chief constable has also to send a copy of the report to the board, which has to decide whether or not to bring disciplinary charges against the officer concerned, and, if he is against doing so, to give his reasons. If the board disagrees with the decision not to bring charges, it may recommend and, in the last resort, direct that charges be brought.

In considering whether disciplinary charges should follow where the evidence has been referred to the DPP, the board is bound by the Act and by Home Office guidance which provides that "there should normally be no disciplinary charges if the evidence required to establish a disciplinary charge is the same as that required to

substantiate the criminal charges". This is based on the principle of "double jeopardy" that it would be contrary to natural justice to resort to disciplinary proceedings where evidence has been found insufficient to bring the officer before the criminal courts, and the police set great store by it.

Public criticism has been levelled at the role defined for both the DPP and for the board. The DPP's prosecution figure of police officers of 13 per cent said he is to form an appropriate control on misbehaviour. In explanation the DPP cites the reluctance of courts to convict police officers which causes him to demand for police an even higher standard of evidential proof than he does for the general public. Even so he justifies his policy in terms of the fairly constant conviction rate achieved, which is not very different from the rate for the general public; that is, 49 per cent compared with 56 per cent.

Doubt is expressed about the board's procedures because they result in only one per cent of disciplinary convictions out of an average of about 15,000 complaints. Reminding the critics that this argument is to some extent suspect because it presupposes that the officers involved in the complaint acted improperly, the board rightly

points out that a large percentage of complaints are of a relatively minor nature, deserving of not so much punishment by reprimand, fine, demotion or dismissal as of "constructive advice" from a senior officer, which in fact is given in eight per cent of cases.

The most radical criticism of this system, however, is that, as it is said, "the police investigate themselves": the board's role is to be a "double jeopardy" to the police, and the board's role is to be a "double jeopardy" to the police, and the board's role is to be a "double jeopardy" to the police.

In seeking to establish public confidence in general aspects of police behaviour it has to be said that there is a big gap between the procedures laid down by the acts of 1964 and 1976 and the actual method, which is for the Home Secretary to use his discretion as to whether to refer a complaint to the board, or to refer it to a "minor criminal offences" committee.

The board is keenly aware of the public concern aroused by the Kelly, Blair Peach and Liddle Towers cases, proposed last year that allegations involving serious injury should be referred to the board, and that the board should be given a new standard of investigation by a new stand-

ing body of senior police officers, selected for this purpose and supervised by a person with legal or judicial experience.

A proposal of this kind, or any similar move to create a police ombudsman with his own investigating staff, would be more consistent to work than appears at first sight, and costly. To deal with a yearly average of 150 to 200 cases of serious injury, which is the board's estimate, would probably require a cadre of some 250 to 300 investigators with a supporting staff of about 60.

If all cases of assault were investigated, which appears to be the intention in Mr Dubs's proposed bill, the number of investigators would be about 2,400 cases yearly, requiring some 500 full-time investigators with 100 supporting staff.

Bearing in mind also that at present the Complaints Investigation Bureau of the Metropolitan Police employs 240 officers at an annual cost of £4.5m, it is to be seen that the cost of a fully independent system for complaints of serious injury would be of the order of £10m annually.

In what undoubtedly is a complicated, and to the public a confusing, system, three promising lines of future development may be distinguished: the introduction of some form of independent investigation of complaints of serious injury; the possibility as proposed by the Complaints Investigation Bureau of referring all cases to the board; and the possibility of referring all cases to a "minor criminal offences" committee.

offences (for example, where the penalty would not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both) and thus rendering them amenable to disciplinary charges, which would have the effect of taking these matters outside the range of the "double jeopardy" rule; thirdly, the need to eliminate the trivial and ill-founded complaints at the earliest possible stage from the system and to strengthen conciliation procedures to deal with them.

Changes of this order would require amendment to the Act of 1976, and are not likely to come about quickly. Meanwhile much can be done to tighten up some of the existing strands of the system into a more effective network.

For example, the Police Authorities and the Police Inspectors, both of whom are responsible for keeping the system informed as to the manner in which complaints against a member of the force are dealt with by the chief constable, and the Complaints Board could work much more closely together.

If the system is to be seen as seeking not simply punishment of the police but rather improvement, then the experience gained particularly by the DPP and the board ought to be passed into police training, especially into the police colleges at Bramshill and Hendon. If more money is to be made generally available then it might well be a better investment of scarce resources to put most of it into training rather than into the complaints system.

Full circle at last for Dame Ninette

Dame Ninette de Valois, the extraordinary bundle of talents who founded the Royal Ballet in 1931, has decided to retire as president of the London Ballet Circle, the most distinguished ballet appreciation society in the world. The sprightly former prima ballerina ("I shall be 84 next June, you know") will be succeeded by Dame Alicia Markova on December 12 after the 400 members of the circle have honoured her departure with a private party. It was Dame Ninette's wish that she should stay on for her 35th year as their president in order to be in office during the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Ballet—a year which has seen some delightful celebrations including a reception at which 60 of the original performers attended. Coincidentally, her last duty as president, a week before her retirement, will be to unveil a plaque to Constant Lambert (1905-1951), her friend and founder music director of the Royal Ballet, in St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, for which an appeal has been launched.

Dame Ninette told me yesterday: "I particularly wanted to do that. But the time has come to give way to someone a little younger. [Dame Alicia is a mere 71.] I can't go on for ever dominating proceedings though I shan't sever my connexions with the circle."

"Madame" to allow the circle to become a fan club of the Royal Ballet but she has always encouraged a healthy interest in all other companies which she has gone out of her way to meet and address.

Of Protestant Anglo-Irish stock, Dame Ninette started to take classes in "fancy dancing" at the age of 11. In 1923 she joined the famous Ballets Russes, a two-year experience which set firm her resolve to start a ballet company in Britain. The rest, as they say, is history.

The stark truth?

Might we soon know what really made Mona Lisa smile? The latest theory, which received some prominence in Paris over the weekend, comes from Carlo Pedretti, an eminent art historian in Los Angeles. (He is the man who lectured to the Royal Academy in July on his plans for restoring the painting to its original glory using a special computer technique of photographic enhancement developed by American space scientists).

According to Pedretti, the world's most famous portrait could date from a period when Leonardo da Vinci, pursuing his obsession with the form of the human body to its logical conclusion, was painting nudes only. Pedretti suggests the dress was in fact added later so that Mona Lisa could go on public display.

THE TIMES DIARY



I hear discreet rumblings at the Athenaeum Club. From next Monday members will find them served not by the usual band of mainly part-time waiters but by staff from a new firm of contract caterers, Sutcliffe, who look after the Royal Thames Yacht Club and the Honourable Artillery Company. Anyone who has tried to eat at the Athenaeum will know that it isn't to put it mildly, the Gaiety, but some people at the club are not happy about the way the change has been introduced. One tells me that no notice was given at the annual meeting in June and

that the present staff have had to apply for new jobs with Sutcliffe, who is all too ready to offer them with a month's notice and with little chance of members chipping in with gratuities.

The club secretary, former naval officer Captain Denis Wyatt, admits it is all a delicate matter. He says the plan was not brought up at the annual meeting because it had not then been formally discussed in committee. Members were told of the imminent change and will be able to show their appreciation by contributing to the staff holiday fund. But although Sutcliffe start next week, no contract has yet been signed or menu prices agreed.

Not all the men in the factory cigar with the band on or off. A colleague recently visited the shabby little factory in Havana where they produce the world's most expensive cigars. Each man rolls 12 an hour. Periodically one of the men leaves his bench, stands at the end of the workshop and for 45 minutes reads aloud from some improving work, political or literary—nineteenth century custom, apparently, to help relieve the monotony and provide the only education they ever had.

Smokescreen I believe I have a definitive answer at last to one of the most vexing puzzles for the tobacco-loving: whether to smoke your



poor to afford a good cigar—so as not to make them feel inferior.

Salim next?

The United Nations Security Council meets in secret later today to begin the process of electing a Secretary General for the next five years. Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian, is seeking reelection for a third term but there is some feeling among delegates in New York that the time may be right for a Third World Secretary General. In that case, the other contender for the post, the relatively little known Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzania's Foreign Minister, could emerge as the winner. The

Organization of African Unity has endorsed him and China is one member of the Security Council known to prefer him.

Salim is something of a diplomatic prodigy. Not yet 40, he has come a long way from the sleepy spice island of Pemba in the Indian Ocean where he was the first-born of a poor clerk's 18 children.

He has spent a quarter of his life in New York with his wife and two children. It is therefore less surprising that several of his close friends are Americans: Andrew Young and Donald McHenry, United States chief delegates to the United Nations under President Carter, Muhammad Ali and Harry Belafonte.

The other side

In these times of confrontation, when people seem to have lost the ability to disagree in a civilized manner, it is pleasant to be able to record a happy gesture.

Victor Radmore, the sorely tried inspector in charge of the public inquiry into the controversial Coin Street redevelopment scheme on London's South Bank, has, on occasion, gently reminded the dissenters that it is all very well for them to go on talking for as long as they like, but that he will be 65 next Wednesday and is due to retire as soon as he has completed his report.

Few days ago, when he adjourned the proceedings for yet another two weeks, he was surprised to be approached by Raymond Sears, the QC appearing for the Greater London Council. After a graceful little speech, thanking Radmore for his tolerance and patience, Sears pre-

sented him with a large birthday card in the form of a Japanese print.

The card bore the signatures not only of the lawyers representing the various parties in the dispute, but also of several of the rowdiest protesters who had shouted the inspector down at the opening of the inquiry last April. One of the messages read: "Best Wishes. Sorry you were ever dragged into this."

I must admit Radmore told me, "It was so totally unexpected."

Blurb watching

It is unwise for authors to be impolite about publishers (you never know when you might need one), and when they are mentioned in the acknowledgements at the front of a book it is usually in terms of effusive sycophancy.

Not so Peter Brown, whose biography of Charles Darwin, published this week by Heinemann. Brent notes his appreciation of "a certain British publisher who presented with an outline for this book emphasising Darwin's crucial role in the intellectual history of the west, reeled back with the remark: 'But what I want to know is, did he pay his tailor's bills?' In the three years it took him to write the book, 'pleased like a beacon marking the shallows to be avoided'."

A free plug in this column is offered to the philistine publisher, if he owns up. And yes, Darwin did pay his tailor's bills, and his plumber, too.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

WHO IS TO LEAD THE UN?

The two main candidates for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations are, unusually, well matched. Dr. Waldheim, whose current term of office comes to an end at the turn of the year, can point to ten years of experience in one of the most difficult and unrewarding of jobs. His performance during this time, cautious and persevering, has won him the confidence of both the Americans and Russians, who would like to see him continue. Mr. Salim, the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, is a much younger man, 39 compared to Dr. Waldheim's 62; but he also has many years of experience of the United Nations, where he was his country's permanent representative and much respected. He has the backing not only of the Organization of African Unity but of the non-aligned movement as a whole. In the Security Council, where the process of election begins today, he is expected to have the support of China.

There are the makings of a protracted tussle, therefore, if all parties stick to their positions. The Americans, the Russians and the Chinese all have the power of veto in the Security Council — as does Britain, which is expected to back Dr. Waldheim, and France, thought likely to make at least a gesture in support of Mr. Salim. The most likely possibility is that in due course China will do what it did in 1976 and drop its opposition to Dr. Waldheim, having demonstrated its solidarity with the developing world. But that is not yet certain, and even so Dr. Waldheim would still have to win the support of the General Assembly, where more than half the members are at least nominally committed to Mr. Salim. So there could be a deadlock, and the need to look for a compromise candidate

from elsewhere who would be acceptable to everyone.

The main claim made by the supporters of Mr. Salim is that it is time to have an African, or more generally a representative of the developing world, as Secretary General of the United Nations. U Thant is the only non-European to have held the post. There is obviously a certain force to his argument, since the developing countries now make up more than half the organization's membership, and in picking Mr. Salim they have found a good candidate. A man of mixed African and Arab background, he was one of the most active members of the African group at the United Nations, when he was Tanzanian representative, and was therefore identified with the militant campaigns conducted there against South Africa and others. At the same time western representatives found that he was open to argument, as well as an able negotiator.

It is likely that if he was elected Secretary General, Mr. Salim would try to make the United Nations a more influential actor on the world scene; and that he would specifically aim to use it to promote the interests of the developing world. It is just this which disturbs both Washington and Moscow. Washington under the Reagan Administration is in any case unsympathetic to the sort of cause promoted by Mr. Salim at the United Nations; and there are plenty of people there who remember that Mr. Salim was one of the leaders of the move to admit China to the United Nations in 1971, when there was dancing in the aisles. In Moscow there is suspicion of Mr. Salim's links with China, and more generally of any move to make the United Nations a more effective organization. The well-known Dr. Waldheim is regarded

as a much more safer prospect, a view summed up by Mr. Trotsky, the Soviet representative in New York, in the proverb "Old shoes fit best".

Dr. Waldheim has, in fact, been rather more effective than he is often given credit for. An Austrian diplomat, he has been careful in the last few years not to offend either super-power — after an initial clash with the Nixon Administration when he criticized Washington for bombing the dunes in North Vietnam. He has not taken the forthright policy initiatives which were the mark of Dag Hammarskjöld; but Hammarskjöld's policies led to a breakdown in communications with Moscow and undermined his efforts. By contrast, Dr. Waldheim has kept a low profile, but while doing so has worked indefatigably behind the scenes for peaceful solutions in many areas, including the Middle East, Afghanistan, Cyprus, and the war between Iran and Iraq. It is not his fault that the problems he has faced have been intractable. They might have been worse without him and the United Nations efforts.

The Secretary General of the United Nations has, or should have, great moral prestige. But he has very little political power. If the member states of the United Nations disagree there is little he can do about it, and that applies particularly to disagreements between the two super-powers. Dr. Waldheim has appreciated that, and worked within the limitations. If Mr. Salim is elected, he will be in a position to cut much more of a dash on the world political scene, and he has the ability to do so. But he, too, will have to accept the limitations, and it would be a very severe limitation to be distrusted by both super-powers, even if many would regard the distrust as undeserved.

Employment in a technological age

From Mr P. W. Bennett
Sir, Having just returned from California, the birthplace of the micro-processor, I read with interest Mr Fairbairn's letter published on October 22. His illustrations from the past reporting to prove the validity of the economic concept of elasticity are fallacious.

That industries die and others are born is a fact of the life cycle. What he ignores is the pervasive nature of the integrated circuit, its ability to do the most menial and highly skilled tasks in any industry.

Neither the doomsayers nor the "don't worry" brigade serve mankind by their prophecies. It is a social problem of magnitude that the survivors will face.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. BENNETT,
Strand House,
10 New Fetter Lane, EC4.
October 26.

From Lord Monson
Sir, In his stimulating temporary assumption for the role of Secretary of State for Employment (October 15), Mr Keith Middlemas proposed "to start lowering (the male) pensionable retirement age, one year at a time", but went on to warn that "the cash cost will be great".

In fact the cost of lowering the male retirement age from 65 to 64 would be rather less than is generally supposed: £300m per annum, after taking into account the consequential saving in unemployment benefit. This sum could be met by eliminating British Steel's annual losses of, if such a feat is considered unattainable, by raising the rate of VAT from 15 to 16 per cent.

The predictable lack of public enthusiasm for even such a modest increase would surely be tempered by satisfaction at the consequent opening up of employment prospects for young people, coupled with the knowledge that the pension disparity in the number of years of well-earned retirement enjoyed by men and women respectively would henceforth be a little less glaring.

Yours faithfully,
MONSON,
House of Lords.
October 27.

From Mr Ivor Hussey
Sir, Hearts will bleed for Mr D.S. Neudegg (October 22) who very understandably has difficulty in affording to find out and apply for jobs out of what is left from his £20.65 supplementary benefit after he has paid his parents for his board and lodging. And that is just what hearts should do.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR HUSSEY,
41A Prospect Hill,
Swindon, Wiltshire.
October 23.

From Mr John Osborne
Sir, In The Times Profile of the Manpower Services Commission (October 21) your reporters, David Walker and Peter Hennessy, point out that the training of young people in special programmes can cost "some £2,000 per year per place — not too far short of the cost of tuition in a university".

With the reduction in university places consequent upon the current round of educational cuts, more relatively highly qualified young people will be denied the chance of a university education. Presumably it is these young people who will be among the first to take such jobs as are available to 18-year-olds, diverting some of those on the next rung down into MSC special programmes.

If one had any confidence that educational policy were organized in a systematic way, one would assume that its aim was to reduce the educational standards attained by young people. Saving money is not, it seems, part of the exercise.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN OSBORNE,
30 Waverley Road,
Kenilworth,
Warwickshire.
October 22.

framed in an emergency. The Home Office proposals for automatic release of prisoners under supervision give this appearance. It is proposed that this should apply to sentences of six months to three years. It would mean that a magistrate's court's sentence of six months would in effect be one of two months with the normal one third remission and one third release under supervision.

The Magistrates' Association has opposed this strongly. We doubt whether this would be acceptable to the public or to Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NORMAN, Secretary,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.
October 20.

Mine, however, rather less than others'. My dependence on supplementary benefit results from almost four years of unemployment and the consequent exhaustion of my reserves, and from being both too old and seemingly over-qualified for such employment as is available. The Supplementary Benefit office supplies most of my rent and rates, but out of my basic allowance has to come not only the newspapers and journals and stamps which Mr Neudegg and those as active as he is must buy but also the balance of my rent and rates, all my food and general household expenses, and the other costs met by parents providing board and lodging, such as those for gas and electricity and the telephone and the television licence. Moreover, the older generation of unemployed professionals have to try also to keep up professional subscriptions and contacts — to say nothing of some universities.

The young unemployed merit sympathy and help, but let not the far greater financial difficulties of those who find their working careers prematurely ended before pension age but whose basic "dole" is the same as that of their younger fellows in the queues be unappreciated.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR HUSSEY,
41A Prospect Hill,
Swindon, Wiltshire.
October 23.

From the Head Master of University College School, Hampstead
Sir, I believe in reality and sentiment, not in fantasy and sentimentality. The Vice-Chancellor of Durham (October 10) and the Headmasters of Clifton (October 13) and Winchester (October 14) are surprised that parents, grandparents and heads of schools have not protested at the so-called "curtailment of opportunities" in higher education.

Perhaps the silence is a recognition of reality. The time has come to count the cost. Rate-payers in London are wondering whether reduced bus and Tube fares are worth the price.

Equally many people have wondered about the worth of some university courses. The latest University Central Council for Admissions report indicates the withdrawal of certain degree courses from some universities.

Many people would argue that these courses should never have been started in the first place. Our present economic plight in a time of worldwide recession gives us an ideal opportunity to assess our resources after two decades of constant increases in educational expenditure. Incidentally it may provide the opportunity for polytechnics and technical colleges to obtain the parity of esteem which the late Tony Crosland hoped would come about. Ten years ago, when I was chairman of the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, there was little chance of real parity. Now we also have the Open University which has provided and still provides unparalleled opportunities.

Education is fundamentally a problem for politicians only in terms of finance. I find it pity for so many academics to feel that change means decay. It could bring new life to our institutions of further education.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. BARKER,
University College School,
Frogna, NW3.
October 13.

Tale of two Escorts
From the General Secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation
Sir, Your article (October 16) unfavourably comparing the production of Ford Escorts in Britain with that in Germany and placing the blame on British workers needs to be placed in a proper context.

Ford production schedules are always a function of market demands. At the beginning of 1981, Ford Fiesta production at Dagenham was only 70 per day. After a couple of months it picked up to 200 a day and by mid-summer was running at 350 a day. Had British Ford workers miraculously become five times more productive over a six-month period? No, the answer lay in the fact that Ford became politically sensitised to the import of Escorts from its low-wage Spanish plant coupled with a sharp increase in United Kingdom demand. Dagenham's increase in production was a management decision, and I would like to have far more details on the Saarlouis-Halewood comparison before automatically falling in with the one-off figures supplied by the Ford public relations department.

The comparison between Ford British and West German wages also demands some thought. British wages are, in any case, one third lower but more important, the cost of non-basic wage benefits in Germany approaches 80 per cent of basic wages, and only 30 per cent in Britain. The links between wages, non-basic wage benefits and productivity are complex. The only safe rule of thumb is that higher productivity permits higher wages but higher wages can act as an inducement to workers to perform more effectively and equally encourage management to reorganise and

manage more effectively. Yours faithfully,
MAURICE HANSEN, President,
The Food Manufacturers' Association,
Tremaine,
21 Milborne Lane,
Esher, Surrey.

Checks on prisons
From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Brixton, Bullwood Hall
Sir, Contrary to the views expressed by Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17), boards of visitors do speak out about their findings.

My board are not in a position to comment, and would not presume to do so, regarding the death of Barry Prosser. However, I can say without equivocation that members of my board make unannounced spot checks at any time they please and throughout the many years I have been a board member never has there been a question raised as to a board member being a nuisance in any respect whatsoever, least of all on the matter of unannounced visiting or inspection of all parts of the premises.

It is because of the erroneous impression that may be read into parts of Messrs Coggan and Pooley's letter that I must write and correct any misreading of the role of a concerned, conscientious member of a board of visitors. We are the public watchdog and there are times when we may be a nuisance to an establishment and occasionally to the Home Office, but no one on my board has failed to be reappointed as a result of showing concern for any particular matter whether it is the trainees, staff or premises.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DREW,
Chairman, Board of Visitors,
HM Brixton,
Bullwood Hall,
High Road,
Hockley,
Essex.
October 21.

Need for changes in education

From Mr T. J. Lunt
Sir, I have noted with concern the letter (October 14) from Dr Edward Parkes about engineering places in universities.

Dr Parkes suggested that he was writing as an engineer concerned about his profession and not in his capacity as chairman of the University Grants Committee. It does not seem to me that he can dissociate his pronouncements from his role as chairman of that committee.

There is in fact a confusion arising from the committee's recent proposals which I should have thought it was part of Dr Parkes' duty to resolve.

I feel that in making reference to the fact that the University Grants Committee has proposed an increase in the number of engineering places, he has failed to distinguish between different facets of engineering as a university subject.

Universities can be divided into two general classes in respect of engineering, namely those which teach engineering science and those which offer "applied" engineering courses, many of which are on a four-year "sandwich" basis characteristic of the so-called technological universities and having an industrial content. The University Grants Committee proposals clearly favour the former.

Dr Parkes offers reassurance to young people and their parents and teachers about the total number of engineering places available, but it should be made absolutely clear that engineering science places have been increased in number at the expense of applied engineering places.

It seems appropriate to point out that the Finiston Committee of inquiry into the engineering profession strongly urged the development of engineering courses "with enhanced industrial relevance" rather than an extension of science based engineering courses.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. LUNT, Chairman of Council,
University of Salford,
Salford.

modernise so as to increase productivity. In West Germany labour costs as a percentage of sales costs are 28 per cent whereas in Britain they are only 23 per cent.

The fact that Ford UK is a low wage operation thereby guaranteeing easy profits is hardly likely to spur British management to increase productivity. Not that Ford stops Ford management from looking after itself: according to Ford's annual report last year, the number of employees in Ford UK earnings between £20,000 and £65,000 rose from 162 in 1979 to 305 in 1980.

I notice that no articles celebrating the hard-working habits of British workers appeared when Ford announced that the United Kingdom would soon become the major source of Ford's new diesel engine for export to Europe and North America, nor when Ford opened a £180m engine plant in Bridgend — again hardly a sign of lack of confidence in British workers.

But then the extremely skilful Ford public relations departments whether in Britain, the United States or West Germany are adept at encouraging articles aimed at softening up unions just prior to important negotiations.

I want to stress, as an American auto worker living in Europe and a member of the Supervisory Board of Ford, West Germany, that the British worker is as good as his or her colleague anywhere else in the world provided there is the right investment and management back-up.

Yours sincerely,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary,
The International Metalworkers' Federation,
Route des Arcades 54 bis,
Case postale 325,
CH-1227 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Britain's declining industries. Until then the consumer pays with higher prices and restricted choice for a policy that has never been properly evaluated in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. ZEALLEY,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2.

Nobel prize
From Professor H. S. Reiss
Sir, Your correspondent's account about Elias Canetti (October 16) was sadly incomplete. Canetti's autobiographical writings are also of great consequence: above all his autobiography, a remarkable document of our age, of which so far two volumes — *Die Zunge Set Freie* and *Die Fackel im Ohr* — have appeared.

Moreover, Dr Canetti is also a scientist by training, a PhD in chemistry, which is reflected in the precision of his writing. He now lives not only in London, but in Zurich as well.

Yours truly,
H. S. REISS,
Head of Department of German,
University of Bristol,
21 Woodland Road,
Clifton, Bristol.

did not contravene the laws of the country of origin. The code covers not only illicit traffic from overseas but draws attention to the legislation protecting wildlife, natural history and archaeological material in this country.

We therefore welcomed the implementation this month of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with its added protection against the unauthorized use of metal detectors on archaeological sites.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA CAPSTICK, Secretary,
The Museums Association,
34 Bloomsbury Way, WC1.

Traffic in art works
From Miss Brenda Capstick
Sir, Professor Thurstan Shaw in his letter (October 22) rightly emphasises the continuing threat which the illicit trade in antiquities and other cultural material presents to many third world countries.

The Code of Practice for Museum Authorities, issued by the Museums Association for its member museums, lay down that a museum should not acquire material to which it cannot establish a valid title or where it can obtain an assurance that its export

From Miss Kathleen Nott
Sir, In his article (October 19) on two sorts of nuclear morality Mr Clifford Longley seems to have fallen into the common but unforgivable error of equating morality with altruism, a self-preservation with selfishness.

In the special case, one must consider that the inhabitants of localities designated as missile targets are almost certainly thinking about the survival of their families and friends, not only of themselves as individuals. Why should the wish to save some millions of Russians be regarded as more altruistic than the wish to spare this closer human group — at the price, too, of its probable sacrifice anyway?

Some of us hold that such ideological (and quantitative) idealism is the source of much of our ethical muddle. It may not be easy to maintain that the wish to survive, even when it includes the survival of others, is strictly a moral issue. On the other hand, as (I believe) Johnson said of courage, without it all the other virtues are impossible.

Moreover, to bring in religion, we are commanded: Love thy neighbour as thyself (ie not more than thyself). Blake, too, as representing practical morality and common sense, can also be seen as relevant: "No man did good except in minute particular".

So the best "nuclear morality" might be represented by a plurality of local concerns and efforts.

Yours very truly,
KATHLEEN NOTT,
5 Linsfield Avenue,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey.
October 21.

Nuclear moralities
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From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Brixton, Bullwood Hall
Sir, Contrary to the views expressed by Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17), boards of visitors do speak out about their findings.

My board are not in a position to comment, and would not presume to do so, regarding the death of Barry Prosser. However, I can say without equivocation that members of my board make unannounced spot checks at any time they please and throughout the many years I have been a board member never has there been a question raised as to a board member being a nuisance in any respect whatsoever, least of all on the matter of unannounced visiting or inspection of all parts of the premises.

It is because of the erroneous impression that may be read into parts of Messrs Coggan and Pooley's letter that I must write and correct any misreading of the role of a concerned, conscientious member of a board of visitors. We are the public watchdog and there are times when we may be a nuisance to an establishment and occasionally to the Home Office, but no one on my board has failed to be reappointed as a result of showing concern for any particular matter whether it is the trainees, staff or premises.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DREW,
Chairman, Board of Visitors,
HM Brixton,
Bullwood Hall,
High Road,
Hockley,
Essex.
October 21.

BIRKETT v MOSLEY, FORTY YEARS ON

Earlier this year a committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor (the Wilson committee) reported on access to modern public records and related matters. Most of the confidential public records that are preserved become open to inspection after thirty years. Some ill-defined categories may be kept back for longer — it is 100 years in the case of census returns and some "for ever". Three criteria are applied in making exceptions to the thirty year rule: (i) exceptionally sensitive papers whose disclosure would be contrary to the public interest on security or other grounds; (ii) papers containing material supplied in confidence, to disclose which might be a breach of good faith; (iii) material about individuals which would, if disclosed, cause distress or embarrassment to living persons or their immediate descendants.

The Wilson committee thought the criteria should be drawn more tightly. It also thought that a confidential panel should be formed from among the privy councillors on the Lord Chancellor's advisory council, authorized to examine withheld papers about which the advisory council has doubts or has received complaints. At present no one sees them (since the Lord Chancellor himself may be supposed to be too busy) except officials of the department that

declares them to be unsuitable for public perusal. That is obviously unsatisfactory.

Here is a case in point. Oswald Mosley was arrested under defence regulation 18B on May 23, 1940. On July 3 and 15 he was examined for a total of 16 hours by Norman Birkett who was head of an advisory committee to the Home Office inquiring into whether detainees should continue to be held. A transcript of the hearing was made. Together with all similar material arising out of 18B detentions it is closed to public inspection for 100 years. Oswald Mosley's son, Lord Ravensdale (Nicholas Mosley), is writing a book about his father and wants to make use of the transcript. He has the support of Sir Oswald's widow. Access is denied him.

A record of that encounter between Mosley and Birkett is a document of great personal interest. It is likely to be of some historical interest too, shedding light on the way the 18B procedures were handled and on the activities of those who were trying to promote a negotiated peace with Germany and the official assessment of them. Neither corner of the history of Britain in crisis is as well documented as modern history ought to be.

It is possible, but unlikely, that Birkett disclosed in the course of his questioning intelligence information which it would still be contrary to the public interest to have known. Breach of good faith would not arise out of publication of the transcript. That leaves the third criterion for secrecy: "distress or embarrassment". Mosley himself is dead. His eldest son and widow want the document out in the open, so their feelings stand in no need of protection. Perhaps in his part in the dialogue Mosley implicated others in a way discreditable to them, and they or their immediate relatives deserve protection. Or perhaps the document is just part of a large bureaucratic bundle labelled "closed for a hundred years" and no one is going to go to the trouble of unpicking it. Until someone has a look, no one can be sure which explanation is the right one.

If the confidential panel recommended by the Wilson committee were in being there would be available a procedure for independent advice in cases where closure to access, however sensible it may have seemed at the time it was decided on, looks less sensible now. Two Cabinet committees of officials are working on a white paper in response to the Wilson committee. Let us hope that a means of independent review of particular decisions is prominent in their thoughts.

Foreign Affairs Select Committee, but your editorial forced me to speak out. Surely it would have been much more damaging to the reputation of a minority dissenting view? None the less, I accept that we must all work to make these committees effective watchdogs of the Executive.

Yours faithfully,
BOWEN WELLS,
House of Commons.
October 20.

Taken in vain
From the Very Reverend Allan Shaw
Sir, Am I alone in deploring the increasing abuse of the word "theology" as a tool of disparagement? Twice in this morning's first leader (October 20) you are guilty of such a solecism, once directly and once through Lord Croham (who is further alleged to have spoken "drily", though it would seem to be with the wets that he is abusing himself).

I suppose you both mean "ecology". It does seem a bit hard on Almighty God that every time a Government makes a mistake its errors are said to be owing to a faulty "theology". Very possibly members of the present Administration have but the haziest ideas of the Godhead, but if their present policies are wrong it is their economics and not their religion that is at fault.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN SHAW,
The Canon's House,
Hereford.
October 20.

There is also a prejudice in socialist development thinking against tourism, particularly catering for the wealthy, which was exhibited in the report. Of course, there is a real danger in all tourist development of undermining the social and moral conduct of any country, particularly if its inhabitants are very poor, and these must be guarded against both by the host government and the developer.

Second, this report was largely written by the select committee's adviser and not by the professional staff of the House of Commons Clerks Department. The latter are experienced and skilled in making certain reports based on the evidence and they satisfy differing political views on the committee. It is essential that the reports are drafted with the objective of attracting unanimous support based on the facts and evidence and that the adviser selected does not hold strong political views of his own.

Third, select committee members are not personally qualified, nor is there sufficient research effort available to the select committees to counteract this deficiency for committees to stray into the complicated and professional field of project evaluation, particularly in a foreign country.

I had hoped to avoid the necessity to point out the limitations of the select committee as it is evolving, especially as I am the newest member of this

From Mr Bowen Wells, MP for Hereford and Stenage (Conservative)
Sir, On publication of the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs' report on the Turks and Caicos Islands hotel development, you published an editorial on August 5 1981, commenting on the need for select committees to publish unanimous reports if they were to be treated seriously. The Government published its reply to the committee's report on the Turks and Caicos Islands this week. In my view the Government's reply is a devastating condemnation of the select committee's report, which is very damaging to the committee's credibility and standing.

To avoid this outcome, I drafted an alternative report, which secured the support of all the Conservative members of the committee present, but was rejected by Labour members.

These are the lessons to be learnt from this experience. First, it is clear that select committees are not able to deal with politically contentious issues effectively. The committee's report on the Turks and Caicos Islands was heavily larded with socialist doctrines derived from peculiarly British experience on the direction of industry to areas of highest unemployment and to the primacy of planning and social considerations, important as these are, over those of sound viable development.

There are the makings of a protracted tussle, therefore, if all parties stick to their positions. The Americans, the Russians and the Chinese all have the power of veto in the Security Council — as does Britain, which is expected to back Dr. Waldheim, and France, thought likely to make at least a gesture in support of Mr. Salim. The most likely possibility is that in due course China will do what it did in 1976 and drop its opposition to Dr. Waldheim, having demonstrated its solidarity with the developing world. But that is not yet certain, and even so Dr. Waldheim would still have to win the support of the General Assembly, where more than half the members are at least nominally committed to Mr. Salim. So there could be a deadlock, and the need to look for a compromise candidate

from elsewhere who would be acceptable to everyone.

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It is likely that if he was elected Secretary General, Mr. Salim would try to make the United Nations a more influential actor on the world scene; and that he would specifically aim to use it to promote the interests of the developing world. It is just this which disturbs both Washington and Moscow. Washington under the Reagan Administration is in any case unsympathetic to the sort of cause promoted by Mr. Salim at the United Nations; and there are plenty of people there who remember that Mr. Salim was one of the leaders of the move to admit China to the United Nations in 1971, when there was dancing in the aisles. In Moscow there is suspicion of Mr. Salim's links with China, and more generally of any move to make the United Nations a more effective organization. The well-known Dr. Waldheim is regarded



COURT AND SOCIAL

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, 80, and the Queen, 79, visited Cambridge University this evening and opened and toured the new Extra Care Housing building at Edward House, Mount Pleasant, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Trustees, the Storey Charity Foundation (Dr P. Maitland).

Major John Pargam was in attendance at the ceremony. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning opened the

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, will attend a meeting of the Council of the Mary Rose at Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, on November 3.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the British Film Institute, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will open the London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre on November 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as chairman of the Royal Docks Trust, will chair the panel of judges at Buckingham Palace on November 3.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the National Conference and Annual General Meeting at the Festival Hall, London, on November 5.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a concert given for the Royal Society for the Blind at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on November 10.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Holloway and Pentonville prisons on November 12.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will attend a performance of *Johnie* given by the students of St Mary's Hospital Medical School in the Medical School Library on November 27.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, 80, and the Queen, 79, visited Cambridge University this evening and opened and toured the new Extra Care Housing building at Edward House, Mount Pleasant, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Trustees, the Storey Charity Foundation (Dr P. Maitland).

Major John Pargam was in attendance at the ceremony. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning opened the

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, will attend a meeting of the Council of the Mary Rose at Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, on November 3.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the British Film Institute, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will open the London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre on November 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as chairman of the Royal Docks Trust, will chair the panel of judges at Buckingham Palace on November 3.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the National Conference and Annual General Meeting at the Festival Hall, London, on November 5.

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Princess Anne with Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, at the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

Dryden's home fund
At least another £50,000 will be needed to complete restoration work on Canons Ashby House, Northamptonshire, the former home of John Dryden. The house has been taken over by the National Trust.

Royal engagements
The following engagements for November are announced by Buckingham Palace:

6 The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will visit Tyne and Wear to open the new Metro Urban Railway.

7 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph and will lay a wreath. The Prince and Princess of Wales will also attend.

8 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph and will lay a wreath. The Prince and Princess of Wales will also attend.

9 The Queen will hold an investiture.

10 The Prince of Wales will receive the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

11 The Queen will attend a tea party given by the 16/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers at St James's Palace.

12 The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the National Railway Museum, York.

13 The Queen will visit the 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards at Telford.

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15 The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for the Friends of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

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Museum plan destructive, Victorian Society says

An £18.5m "tidal" plan for the Natural History Museum, providing for a five-storey building that will open up the museum's original Waterhouse structure, was described as "expensive and destructive" by the Victorian Society yesterday.

The plan is to replace the single-storey galleries to the rear of the eastern galleries; approval to demolish them was withdrawn in 1978 when plans for a six-storey building were submitted.

There had never been any intention to demolish the eastern galleries of Waterhouse's structure. "We never contemplated such an absurdity," he said.

Mr Raymond Sanders, the museum secretary, said that since the museum was opened 100 years ago the number of scientific items held had increased from four million to 50 million. The library from 17,000 to 750,000 volumes and the staff from 147 to 795.

Attendances averaged 8,500 a day, with 35,000 on one particular day. And the year 1980 only the Whale Hall (1982) and a lecture theatre (1988) had been added.

The Victorian Society's criticism came as the scheme was explained to the public yesterday. The society, however, conceded that it had been drafted with "a good deal of imagination".

The scheme is far dearer than what was first proposed, but will provide more space for the public — 19,000 square metres against 17,000 in the original plan.

Sketch plans have been submitted to the local planning authority and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and will also go to the Royal Fine Art Commission, after their approval.

Churches of St Peter and St Paul, Clifton, Avon.

18 The Duke of Edinburgh, grand president, British Commonwealth Council, will chair a Commonwealth council meeting at Buckingham Palace.

19 The Duke of Edinburgh, president, Central Council of Physical Recreation, will visit the Royal College of Physicians.

20 The Duke of Edinburgh, president, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for the Friends of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

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OBITUARY

DR KATHLEEN WOOD-LEGH

Studies in medieval religious and social life

Dr Kathleen Louise Wood-Legh, the historian, died in Cambridge yesterday, at the age of 80. She was born in Ontario in 1901 of an English father and a Canadian mother.

Although near-blind from birth, and totally blind from girlhood, she graduated with First Class Honours from McGill University, and subsequently obtained an MA from McGill, a BLit from Oxford, and a PhD; and (in 1967) a LittD from Cambridge. From 1935 to 1971, she was a supervisor.

A dedicated medievalist, Dr Wood-Legh's prime interests are revealed by her principal publications: *Church Life in the Twelfth Century* (1934), *A Small Household of the XVth Century* (1956), an edition of the account book of two chantry priests, and *Principal Chanters in Britain* (1965), based upon her Birkbeck lectures. These, as also in her many minor publications, her specialist knowledge of medieval Church government, coupled with her strong interest in ordinary medieval people, enabled her to illuminate not only the legal structures, but also the social and religious aspects of the period.

Her Hulsean Lectures were entitled "Charities and Chanters in the Post-Reformation Period"; and her last work (in preparation) is an edition of the visitations of Bishop Warham in Kent in 1511.

Dr Wood-Legh was also a frequent collaborator with Professor Stollman at the University of Maryland, and through contacts over many years with German scholars and with a great number of German students who stayed with her in Cambridge, she created a valuable network of contacts. She was also active during the Second World War on committees for the relief of German refugees. A staunch Protestant, traditional in her preferences, yet forward-looking, she was prominent member of the Modern Churchman's Union.

Her work was always of great importance to her and sustained her both during the long years of her blindness and after his death in 1963. As she began to pull out from the work of the Institute of Medieval Studies, her new career developed. With mixed feelings she accepted an invitation from Elise Glöckler, a strong, outspoken anti-Nazi, who had helped her to escape in 1939, to take seminars with German social workers.

A strenuous programme in English, German and Latin followed. A chance meeting with Bernd Stappert of Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, who became her regular interviewer, led to many broadcasts from Stuttgart on the subject of her husband's life (*Death and the Family*, 1974), early childhood (*Secrets in the Family*, 1978), and old age.

The success of these books in Britain and many other countries was rooted in her ability to tell a story and convey the essence of a common human experience and suffering while preserving a spirit of courage and increasing personal enrichment through her own life saga.

The *Life*, just published, depicts the problems of the over-75s and her own capacity to give life at the age of 83.

MRS LILY PINCUS
Mrs Lily Pincus, the social worker and writer on marital and family problems, died in London on October 22. She was 83.

A refugee from the Nazis, she came to England in 1933 with her husband, Fritz, and after the war they both became British citizens. Joining a small group of family caseworkers, she and Mrs David Ballin founded the Family Discussion Bureau in 1948. In collaboration with the late Dr Michael Balint, the Bureau (later changing its name to the Institute of Marital Studies) quickly made a great impact on the social work profession in this country by its use of a psychodynamic understanding of interactive processes. Wide interest was aroused among caseworkers and within a few years the Bureau was in great demand from probation and after-care service and other professional groups to offer training.

The first full account of its work, *Social Casework and Marital Problems*, was published in 1955. Five years later appeared the second book from the Bureau: *Marriage: Studies in Emotional Conflict and Growth*, now in its fourth reprint, in which the principles of the Bureau work were illustrated from the now much greater experience.

She was born in Germany into a liberal Jewish middle class family. In 1922 she married a young man of similar background, who, as an active member of the Social Democratic movement in Berlin, brought her into an ever-widening range of friends, several of great distinction — Martin Buber, Hannah Arendt, and Paul Tillich — whose bitter experience for her was the result of a period of work in radiography during the First World War which prevented her from having

children. Then she and her husband had to contend with the Nazis. Their concern to get others out of Germany made their own eventual escape a narrow one. Her Jewishness had never meant much to her though her concern and feeling for the distress of others had all the quality of a deeply religious faith, one which allowed her to become an Episcopalian and with close friends among the clergy, as well as to keep a similar friendship with "her Rabbi".

Her work was always of great importance to her and sustained her both during the long years of her blindness and after his death in 1963. As she began to pull out from the work of the Institute of Marital Studies, her new career developed. With mixed feelings she accepted an invitation from Elise Glöckler, a strong, outspoken anti-Nazi, who had helped her to escape in 1939, to take seminars with German social workers.

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SIR GILBERT FLEMMING
Sir Gilbert Flemming, KCB, who was Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education from 1952 to 1959, died on October 24. He was 84. He was the son of Mr Percy Flemming, a senior surgeon.

Born in 1897 he was educated at Rugby. He served in the 1914-18 War, in which he was wounded. He then went to Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of Sir Charles and Sir Philip Morris, with whom his career was to be so closely linked in later years.

He came down in 1921, without a degree, in order to enter the Board of Education. All his career was spent in that department with the exception of the period 1939-43 during which he served first in the Cabinet Office and then in the Office of the Minister of Production. As for so many of his generation promotion was slow and it was not until 1942 that he became Assistant Secretary.

Promoted Under Secretary on his return to the Ministry of Education in 1943, he was responsible for planning and putting into operation the scheme under which men and women from the Forces were given a short but intensive training to equip them as teachers. This Emergency Training scheme was a highly novel and successful piece of administration. It brought into the profession some much needed additions of good quality and so made possible the raising of the school leaving age to 15 as early as 1947.

Subsequently Flemming became responsible for all teacher training and put into effect the reforms recommended by the McNair Committee. He was promoted to Deputy Secretary in 1950 and in 1952 he became Permanent Secretary.

With his humanist sympathies and intellectual integrity, Flemming was no respecter of ancient shibboleths. He wanted to know the reasons why, and he was satisfied that the reason adduced stood up to rational scrutiny.

He had married in 1931 Virginia, daughter of Dr Stuart Goss, by whom he had four children, and his final year of office was clouded by illness in his family. But though he was at the time carrying a nearly intolerable burden, he never allowed it to affect his work. Later, after his retirement, the clouds lifted and he was able to resume a more active life. The variety of the tasks he then undertook is itself a testimony both to the width of his interests and to the wide respect in which his abilities were held.

He was chairman of the governing body of the National College of Agricultural Engineering from 1960 and a member of the Executive Practices Court from 1960 to 1964. In 1960 he was appointed chairman of the commission that reviewed Civil Service salaries in the East African Territories. In 1961 he undertook an inquiry into the grading structure of the Department of the Clerk of the House of Commons, while in 1962 he was engaged on an inquiry into the scope for dispersing Civil Service work from London.

Lady Brown, widow of Sir Samuel Harold Brown, died on October 17 at the age of 76. She was Barbara Compton (Betty), daughter of A. C. Hays, and she was married in 1929.

Professor Louis Claude Martin, who has died at the age of 90, was Professor of Technical Optics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology from 1943 to 1951.

Japanese porcelain tigers fetch top price<

THE ARTS

Bernstein contract

An exclusive contract between Polygram International and Leonard Bernstein was announced in Hamburg when Bernstein gave a concert there on October 13 with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

The six-year contract will feature Bernstein in recordings with four major orchestras: the Vienna Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony and the Orchestre National de France.

Following his cycle of the Beethoven Symphonies with the Vienna Philharmonic, Bernstein has already started a Brahms cycle which will include the four symphonies, the Haydn Variations, the Academic Festival Overture and the Tragic Overture.

For the first time for Deutsche Grammophon, Bernstein will conduct English music when he starts a series of Elgar recordings next year with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

SIMON PATRICK CALLOW and RYECART

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BROTHERS KARAMAZOV

Richard Dinkov's highly acclaimed new play from the Dostoevsky classic

9 Nov - 19 Dec

Preview 7 Nov

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PALACE THEATRE

Lync Theatre Hammersmith production of

ROLLON 4 O'CLOCK

Written and Directed by COLIN WELLAND

"HILARIOUS"

TUES NOV 3 at 7.0

BOX OFFICE 01 437 8834

A welcome invasion by the Japanese

The Great Japan Exhibition

Royal Academy of Arts

One Thousand Years of Art in Japan

Colnaghi Oriental

Contemporary Japanese Prints

Business Art Galleries, Royal Academy

Heritage of Tibet

Goya's Prints

British Museum

If, design-wise, the Japanese have even the faintest of clay, they are very well concealed in all the shows of Japanese art which have suddenly sprung up in the last week around the Royal Academy's long-planned Great Japan Exhibition, and certainly this centrepiece of the Japanese frenzy which is hitting London at the moment (with a lot more yet to come) is absolutely impeccable.

The show is, indeed, anything a little too much what we have expected: it offers not so much a new revelation as a resplendent confirmation of all our flatterer assumptions and opinions about Japanese culture. But since it brings this about with a wealth of material too large, too delicate or just too precious ever to have been allowed out of Japan before, there can certainly be no cause for complaint.

Much of the material is fragile so our pleasure is to be doubled: the first part of the show runs until December 20, then, to avoid subjecting such pieces to the hazards of exhibition for too long, there will be a large-scale changeover, in which, from December 28 to February 21, they will be replaced with other, similar pieces of the same quality.

There is probably no culture of which we have a clearer, more unified image than the Japanese. If this were not so, it is very unlikely

that last year's Japan Style show at the Victoria and Albert would have been received in certain quarters with such howls of incredulous disapproval. Practically everything in that presiding us with a cross-section of modern Japanese commercial design, was highly proficient and in its own way stylish. But how could this be this? Plastic foodstuffs for restaurant window displays; super-Playboy layouts for the ad-campaigns of sexy cinema; From Japan, of all places? Not tasteful, understated, economical, liturgical, inscrutable, rigorous, unpredictable or any of those other things we know are "typically Japanese". They might, with a few minor modifications, come from any Western country. So what happened?

The principal thing that happened was the West. Happily for our peace of mind, the Edo period, that covers the Great Japan Exhibition, runs from 1600 to 1868, and ends before the real impact of the West on Japan, so that what we have here is the effect an isolationist art, deliberately keeping itself to itself. The complementary show at Colnaghi's, just round the corner, is entitled One Thousand Years of Art in Japan, and at least in the earlier parts there, such as the Buddhist sculptures of the tenth to thirteenth centuries, we can see many evidences of give-and-take over south and east Asia. But by 1600 separate development is the idea, and there are few works at the Royal Academy which one could possibly suppose came from anywhere else but Japan.

There could be arguments in theory about the health of this. But in practice it all seems to work very well: certainly there are no perceptible signs of inbreeding and debility even right at the end of the period. Colnaghi's carry the story even further, with an amazingly strong and idiomatic late work by Shibata Zeshin, who lived until 1891, long enough to be an honoured exhibitor at the Vienna and Philadelphia national exhibitions, with no falling-off of vitality and independence.

It is difficult to know where to start with The Great Japan Exhibition. So many wonders, so exquisitely displayed - a special credit is due to Kishio Kurokawa and his team for the astonishing transformation they have wrought on the generally intractable interiors of the Academy.



Images from two "knockout" exhibitions. Above, Goya's own printing of "This is worse" from Disasters of War. Right, detail from Mori Sosen's scroll of Apes by a Waterfall

Perhaps the most lasting impressions are at the two extremes of scale: the very large screen paintings or paintings on sets of sliding doors, and the very small items, such as netsuke and ino. It is at these extremes that the Japanese sense of fitness is most fully comprehended. The big segmented paintings are often of the utmost simplicity, creating their effect by the perfect spacing and disposal of parts across great areas of negative space which are never allowed to go dead. Note, for instance, not only the supreme confidence with which Nagasawa Kōsai disposes his giant kitten-cat across the six panels of his *Bounding Tiger*, but also the humour as well as the daring with which he enlivens the far left-hand panel by allowing it no more than the ends of the tiger's whiskers on an otherwise totally plain surface.

While at the other end, the tiny worlds of experience which are compressed with no sense of strain into the netsuke's minute block of ivory or wood, the surface of the luro's little lacquer container, can engross the spectator so completely that it is no wonder both forms have been collected with such passion in the West. Between the extremes, in terms of size, come all kinds of wonderful things: the great ceremonial robes and other textiles; the famous woodblock prints which were among the first objects to carry the message

of Japanese design to the over-stuffed world of the mid-nineteenth-century West: the armour and metalwork; the furniture; the ceramics. Looking round, one realizes very clearly that it was not only the generation of Whistler and Rossetti which underwent the influence of Japan; there have been few areas of twentieth century design upon which it has not left its mark. If the first thing that strikes us about the show of Contemporary Japanese Prints upstairs at the Academy (until November 4) in the Business Art Galleries is the heavy hand of the West upon almost everything, we cannot help being aware also that this is no more than the repaying of a very real debt.

It is probably unfortunate for the British Museum's show *Heritage of Tibet* (until May 2) that it happens to open the same week as the principal Japanese shows. The arts of the two countries are not, of course, closely related, but they are near enough in certain elements, especially the part played by Buddhism, to encourage invidious comparisons. Tibetan art does not come off too well in any such confrontation: it is like, if you will, comparing a sleek, well-groomed Arthur Freed/MGM musical with a rough-and-tumble Betty Grable vehicle at Fox. And Tibetan art's more coarse, direct, simple starkness, while telling enough in their own terms, do look ham-fisted in comparison with the infinite subtleties of the



Japanese. I suspect the answer is, avoid the comparison: leave the Tibetans for a month or so, and you will surely get a lot more pleasure and enlightenment out of what is, after all, a very lively and well-thought-out show.

Though you may not, admittedly, be able to possess your soul in patience for so long, since immediately adjacent to *Heritage of Tibet* in the British Museum is a knockout show which anyone in his right mind should rush off and see instantly. This is a modestly entitled *Goya's Prints*, and runs till January 24. What lies behind the title is the British Museum's acquisition in 1979 of Thomas Harris's unique collection of Goya prints, which with their own previous holdings makes the museum's holdings of Goya's graphic work virtually unrivalled. This is the first time the bulk of the collection has been publicly on show together, and so one may see just about every place Goya ever etched, engraved, or lithographed, some of them in

a variety of different states. All the *Disasters of War*, all the *Caprichos*, the *Proverbs*, the *Taurinagua*, and a great range of independent prints, early and late.

The museum also owns the three albums presented by Goya to his friend Ceán Bermúdez; unfortunately they cannot be dismembered, for what we can see of Goya's own way of printing his etchings is very revealing. He liked to wipe the plate completely, so that the images emerge as pure hard line on a pure white background, while those who printed the first published editions of the *Disasters of War* left a fine film over the plates, creating the toned backgrounds so admired in the 1890s. Otherwise, the show does not, like *The Great Japan Exhibition*, bring any striking new revelation. We know Goya was a great artist; but it is very infrequently that we are offered such incontrovertible evidence all together.

John Russell Taylor

Television

The land vandals

Our hedgerows are vanishing at the rate of 2,000 miles a year, our wetlands are being drained, half of our ancient woodlands are gone, our native species are vanquished or in retreat, and our beloved, mental picture of the English countryside is largely a myth: this was the grim lesson of last night's *Horizon* on BBC2, *Butterflies or Barley?*

The vandals are those gentlemen on children's books have conditioned us to believe are invariably penial, rubicund and devoted to our well-being: the farmers. Well, I for one always thought the Archers were too good to be true.

The motive for this, blight, *Horizon* argued, is not good - for much of that goes to heighten those Common Market mountains - but money and actually, when you think about it, why should farmers be less venal than the rest of us?

To produce the food to get the enormous Government and EEC grants, farmers need bigger fields for their gargantuan machines, so down go the hedgerows and anything else in the way.

Science and technology are the tools of this agricultural rampaging. For instance, those cows we see grazing peacefully are often as not munching rye grass now. This converts to milk faster but butterflies can't live in it. Exit butterflies.

National parks are insufficiently protected and suffering erosion by land-clearing; even private lands are not secure. Marion Shoard, author of *The Theft of the Countryside*, was an impressive witness. She argued that the farming industry was out of control and should be subject to planning permission.

On ITV, steps were taken last night to occupy an area that has been left to huffing and sci-fi series space. We saw the launch of ATV's *Astronauts*, written by two-thirds of The Goodies team, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie.

The scope is obvious, the idea timely. Like the others these space people tend to be too good to be true. Christopher Godwin, Carmen Du Sautoy and Barrie Rutter comprise this ill-assorted British team set for a quarter-century period in the sky-lab with, as it's a British project, Bimbo the dog.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Versatile to no avail

Place Royale

Riverside

There cannot be many dance companies, other than folk troupes, which write and play their own music. That was the case, however, with many of the pieces presented by Le Groupe de la Place Royale at Riverside Studios last Friday night. They came from Ottawa and this was their London debut.

The collection of instruments ranged across the back of the stage looks impressive while you are waiting for the show to start. Tall structures support vertical tubes and xylophone-like slats; there are drums and strange contraptions in which water is stirred about near microphones for one number. The dancers augment that vocally, or even by gurgling into the mike for the water music.

Unfortunately the outcome of all that effort has very little musical interest. Far too much of it seems to consist of simple little patterns of notes repeated over and over. That is one reason why the effect of the programme is really rather boring.

There is another reason, too, namely that although they appear to be able enough dancers, eager to entertain, the choreography never really stretches them. A great deal of it is the kind where the dancers spend time walking around, making gestures and occasionally performing a step or two; rather well, sometimes. But it lacks patterns in time or space that are pointed enough to hold the attention as pure dance or to provide drama or character.

Jean-Pierre Perrault's *Demier Paille*, for instance, has some ramps at the back and a couple of looped hanging ropes in order (the programme not told us) to explore gravity and weight, but it never really developed any of the incidents it half-heartedly started.

What Happened, with music by John Plant and choreography by the group's director, Peter Boneham, is an attempt to dance, speak and sing, a play by Gertrude Stein.

Ashton has shown, in *A Wedding Bouquet*, that Stein's words can spark wonderfully witty dances.

This example of the genre, however, felt heavily between several stools. Singing, speaking and dancing, alike, proved desultory because not enough energy and concentration was put into any one of them.

Before those two main pieces, the programme included five miniatures choreographed by several dancers in the company. Janet Odey's *Fish out of water* was



Anthony Dowell as Hamlet and Graham Fletcher as the Gravedigger in Robert Helpmann's Covent Garden production

a moderately amusing sketch for two women skittering about in bathing suits; and Tassy Teekman, in Michael Mazman's *Genures*, looked as though she could carry off such an almost static number if it was produced more purposefully. But nothing all evening made its point strongly.

John Percival Triple Bill

Covent Garden

It is hard to guess exactly which method the powers that be at the Royal Ballet used to select the items on Friday night's mixed bill, since there seems to be no logical reason for this particular combination.

Discarding, as unworthy, the suspicion that the directoral pin was employed, let us suppose that the widely differing styles were an attempt to find something to please everyone.

Judging by the audience reaction, the item that pleased most was Glen Tetley's *Dances of Albion*, premiered last season and newly rehearsed by Scott Douglas. Beautifully danced by its original cast, the high lifts, big jumps and

striking poses show the four principals and also the young supporting cast to fine advantage, the outstanding performance, as before, coming from Stephen Jeffries, whose every movement commands attention, not only because of his fine technique, but also because of the sheer intensity of his performance.

Another intensely theatrical performance came from Anthony Dowell in the title role of Robert Helpmann's *Hamlet*. Wild-eyed and hollow-cheeked, he gave the full-bloodedly theatrical interpretation the ballet needs. But also he was the only member of the cast with the courage to abandon himself to the melodramatics of the work, and as a result it fell sadly flat.

The evening began with a performance of Balanchine's *Serenade*, which for the most part would be best forgotten were it not so distressing. Made originally for students, it should present the Royal Ballet dancers with no great technical problems, but it does demand musicality and good ports de bras, neither of which were much in evidence last night.

Judith Cruikshank

RPO/Arwel Hughes

Festival Hall

Three of London's four main independent orchestras had occupied the Royal Festival Hall in succession within 24 hours up to Sunday night, prompting the thought whether such an exercise in furniture removal and manpower exchange, involving some 250 musicians chasing each other on and off the South Bank, is really the most desirable deployment of available resources. Perhaps the London Orchestral Concerts Board might consider if the present pattern of concert planning is indeed the best way to come up with the interests of standards and audiences alike.

The third of the weekend tenants was the Royal Philharmonic, who candidly advertised their concert last night as a popular programme, although it is one thing to do this with works that have been well prepared and something rather different if they sound otherwise. Owen Hughes was the conductor and I do not recall a Richard Strauss's *Till Eulenspiegel* as he began with *The Rhythm* was stilted and plodding, the attack less than maximum and the instrumental detail not fully integrated into the ensemble.

They were then joined in an often precarious partnership by Cristina Ortiz for the *Variations of Thomas on Paganini*, where the pianist took it into her head and fingers to accentuate the range of Rachmaninov's keyboard character and colour in a manner that the orchestra seemed not to be expecting. There were dangerous moments in variations 12 and 15 when I wondered if the association between them had reached the brink and not even the best known variation of all found the orchestra fully realizing the music's expressive character.

After the interval Mr Hughes had gone more than half way around *The Planets* before his mission fully locked into Holst's intentions.

However, after a certain raucous glibness around Jupiter, Mr Hughes homed into Saturn with the first fully accomplished and carefully characterized playing of the evening, and having belatedly brought this about, he continued through Uranus and Neptune as well. The finale added the ladies' voices of the Royal Choral Society singers, properly hidden from view, the sound effectively retreating into remote space at the end.

Noel Goodwin

Arnaldo Cohen

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Schoenberg and Chopin were the main pillars of Arnaldo Cohen's piano recital on Sunday afternoon, though he began with Mozart. The first movements of the *Sonata K322* had great animation, even moments of turbulence. Yet the overall effect was of a smooth flow, with much sensitivity to harmonic nuance and niceties of formal detail. In the Adagio there was a different application of similar qualities, with elaborate ornament so well controlled as to create an impression of purity and simplicity. The finale offered the

Orlando Quartet

St John's/Radio 3

A close liaison of key linked the two works in yesterday's BBC lunchtime recital, Mozart's second D minor quartet (Schumann's in F major) but otherwise the connections were few. Here was Schumann showing how classically disciplined music could still be in the 1840s, Mozart displaying how much intensity of personal feeling it could attain in the 1780s.

The earlier piece unfolds a prodigious variety of themes in its first movement, where the latter strives to make do with one. Mozart relaxes only in his slow movement, which is where Schumann becomes most concentrated.

Furthermore, the Mozart work is a cornerstone of the string quartet's highly select repertoire, whereas Schumann's quartets have never quite made it, and this must surely have been responsible for the gross difference in quality between performances by the Orlando Quartet. Though there were flashes in the Schumann of the group's typical lightly-worn confidence and perfection of utterance, notably in some turns of phrase from the leader and in the golden rays of full harmony in the slow movement, the inner parts were often alarmingly insecure and the performance indicated little sensitivity to Schumann's idiosyncratic forms. I know the Orlando has disdained specialization, but it would be nice to have one or two quartets of their calibre looking seriously at the romantic repertoire.

In the Mozart, however, they were totally at home and wonderfully absorbing. The combination of classical form and fiercely emotional content they very intelligently maintained by settling for a severe gloom.

Paul Griffiths

Concerts

Schoenberg's three Opus 11

Klavierrückstücke are earlier and at least in the first two cases more expansive. They were presented, however, as tightly packed pieces, and Mr Cohen's beautiful tone mitigated some of the asperities which in less astute performances tend to be perversely emphasized.

A Brazilian himself, Mr Cohen continued with the *Estudos em Forma de Sonatina* by the Brazilian composer Oscar Lorenz Fernandes. The keyboard writing projects the rhythmic liveliness of the outer movements in a quite vivid fashion while the slow middle piece is melodic and sultry.

Max Harrison

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The 1982 range will also be on exhibition for the first time in the U.K. and you are cordially invited to see and appreciate these magnificent new watches at Aspreys Bond Street showroom from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. weekdays and from 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on Saturdays.

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rescue? page 17

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday October 27 1981

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Uncertainty over Poland boosts US dollar

By John Whitmore
Combined uncertainty over the Polish situation brought renewed demand for the dollar on foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The United States currency rose 3.3 pence to close at DM2.505 in London and was also firm against most other European currencies.

Sterling, however, held up relatively well against the dollar and also strengthened against continental currencies as United Kingdom interest rates once again edged higher.

Although the pound dipped briefly to \$1.90, it later recovered to finish with a net fall of 1.65 cents at \$1.850. By contrast, it ended 2.1 pence higher at DM4.163 and its index against a basket of leading currencies rose 0.2 to 88.1.

While the latest unease over developments in Poland is undoubtedly accentuating the strength of the dollar against the West German currency, there also seems to be a growing feeling that the United States currency is likely to be buoyed up through the autumn by the upturn in the interest rate situation in America.

Although last week's United States money supply figures, showing a \$1,500m fall in M-1, were much in line with expectations, the 1.2 per cent rise in the consumer price index (bringing the annualized rate of increase over the latest 3 months to 13.5 per cent) came as a disappointment.

It suggested to markets that interest rates are likely to remain firm for some time. In London money markets short-term interest rates continued to edge higher yesterday morning. At one point three-month interest rates touched 17 per cent. Later it eased to close at 16.1-16.3.

Ultra short-term rates, however, were little changed and continued to trade just below 16 per cent. The Bank of England relieved a market shortage through repurchase agreements on bills at rates of 15.1-15.3.

So long as rates on money of up to one week maturity can be held at this kind of level, the clearing banks should be able to hold their base rates at 15.1 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

£90M PLANT FOR LEAD SUBSTITUTE

Highland Hydrocarbons, a Scottish-based chemical processing company, is planning to build a £90m plant to produce a substitute for lead in petrol at East Ness Bay.

The plant would make 500,000 tonnes a year of MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) out of natural gas liquids from the North Sea.

The company has applied for planning permission from the Highland Regional Council for a coastal plant where it is already proposing to construct a £300m development to produce basic chemical raw materials from North Sea production. A statement detailing supply agreements with a number of oil companies will be made soon.

Banks attack Mitterrand takeover terms

By Simon Proctor

Representatives of 16 European and American banks and companies yesterday issued a sharp attack on the French Government's nationalization plans after a meeting in London.

The companies were particularly concerned with the form compensation will take for their stakes in French companies being nationalized and clearly implied that they were willing to take the issue to court if satisfactory terms were not agreed. Only nine of the 16 were willing to put their names to the public statement issued.

As the bankers were meeting, the French National Assembly voted 322 to 154 in favour of nationalizing five industrial groups, 36 banks and two finance companies, Paribas and Suez.

The Bill will now go to the Senate and the final law is expected to be adopted by January at the earliest, despite the "emergency" status it was accorded by M. Pierre Mauroy, Prime Minister.

The participants at the London meeting included Bayerische Vereinsbank, Commerzbank, Hamburgische Landesbank, Hessische Landesbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank, all of West Germany; Bank of Scotland, Philadelphia National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank of the United States; and a group representing shareholders in France's Paribas Bank who live in the Benelux states.

This group is called Syndicat des Actionnaires Etrangers de la Compagnie Financière de la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. It is led by M. Jean Rey, a former president of the EEC Commission and a founding father of the Community.

M. Rey, who is 79, flew to London from Brussels yesterday for the meeting. He is not a shareholder of Paribas.

Other companies who were represented at the meeting, held in the City's Tower Hotel, included Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

S. G. Warburg, the London merchant bank which has links with Paribas, was not represented.

It is believed to be the first time that international companies with minority stakes in French concerns have held a coordinated meeting to discuss the nationalization proposals and it comes hard on the heels of a fierce row in France over the way a small investment company in Switzerland, Paragess, recently managed to win control of the Paribas-Swiss subsidiary.

The statement said: "The participants do not dispute the right of the French Government to nationalize its own assets, but they do dispute the terms of the compensation proposals as they are presently stated, which are in general accepted principles of international law concerning adequate, prompt and effective compensation."

The driving force behind the international opposition to the proposals of President François Mitterrand's government is believed to be the German banks.

The companies objected to both the way the compensation is being evaluated and the form in which it will be paid.

At its simplest the government is generally planning to issue a special type of bond in compensation for assets nationalized. The companies attending the talks in London yesterday were concerned that the bonds would not be marketable, would be in French francs and carry too low an interest rate.

In a separate development the Geneva-based consortium, Paragess, yesterday said it had won between 50 and 60 per cent of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas in the move designed to take the subsidiary out of French control.

Financial Editor, page 17

Exxon profits fall but Shell has 33% rise

New York, Oct. 25—Exxon, the largest oil company in the world, said today that its third-quarter earnings fell 20.7 per cent from a year earlier, while Shell, ranked No. 8, reported a 33.4 per cent rise.

Exxon blamed higher oil exploration costs and sharply lower profits from refining and marketing for the fall. Its earnings for the three months to September 30 dropped \$1,000m (£600m) from \$1,300m in last year's third quarter. Revenues rose 3 per cent to \$27,510m from \$26,750m.

Shell attributed its gains to increased output of oil and natural gas and higher prices for those products. It also improved its profits from marketing and refining. The Houston-based company said its net income rose to \$471m from \$353m in last year's third quarter. Revenues climbed to \$5,600m from \$5,100m.

In San Francisco, Standard Oil of California blamed a decline in its third quarter net income to \$154.4m from \$182.2m the year before on a drop in foreign petroleum earnings which fell 36 per cent to \$160m from \$249m.

The fall was due to higher taxes on petroleum production in Britain and Canada, lower refining and marketing profits in Europe and the Bahamas, and significant costs to carry a high level of crude inventories.

United States earnings for the third quarter rose 4 per cent to \$332m from \$319m. Atlantic Richfield reported net earnings of \$433m against \$389m in the corresponding period last time.

It said petroleum product margins and sales volume, particularly petrol, volumes, improved considerably in the third quarter. The industry shed over 20,000 workers, according to a report by a working party of the National Economic Development Office.

Between December 1979 and

March 1981 the number of employees in the industry fell by 20,000 to 107,000, most of them women workers. But the report is optimistic that the industry will expand by between 10 and 15 per cent a year until 1985. In 1990 the 500 companies in the sector generated business of over £1,400m.

However, the report claims that the aggressive marketing methods of the Japanese and American manufacturers have given them a competitive edge.

To counter this, the NEDO working party calls for the Government to adopt a clear set of guidelines to ensure that inward investment helps rather than hinders the United Kingdom industry.

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Bank makes Norton Warburg loan offer

By Lorna Bourke

The Bank of England has made an offer to those of its pensioners who lost money with the collapse of investment advisers Norton Warburg, which effectively indemnifies them for up to 90 per cent of their losses.

Norton Warburg, which failed last February leaving clients with losses in excess of £5m, was allowed by the Bank of England to discuss investment with pensioners and employees being made redundant on the closing down of the exchange control division of the Bank. Around 20 pensioners who invested with Norton Warburg, lost considerable sums as a result.

The Bank has now offered to extend its interest-free loans to these pensioners to cover up to 90 per cent of their investment with Norton Warburg. The loans will be non-repayable to the extent that these investments become irretrievable from the liquidation of Norton Warburg. In effect the Bank is covering 90 per cent of pensioners' potential losses.

The Bank maintains that in offering the "loan" terms it is accepting no liability for the Norton Warburg debacle. But this is unlikely to be the view taken by others who lost money.

The Bank's spokesman said the Bank's unspoken recommendation to its own pensioners as sufficient evidence of Norton Warburg's probity. Other sound reasons which allowed Norton Warburg to advise their pensioners and employees included the BBC, Unilever and British Airways.

The Bank's vulnerability to claims of liability does not arise at its association with Norton Warburg through its pensioners. Norton Warburg applied for a licence under the 1979 Banking Act, as a licensed deposit-taking institution, and was advised by the Bank that this was not necessary.

Private investors in Norton Warburg feel that in its regulatory capacity the Bank has been lenient. If not incompetent, and believe a lifeboat should be launched to cover small investors' losses.

Yesterday's news of the Bank's loan offer, due to be discussed with a pensioners' committee in the next week or so, is likely to encourage other investors to pursue their claims against the Bank.

The Bank is not the only institution in the firing line. Lloyds Bank, which acted as bankers to Norton Warburg up to the time of the collapse, is at present involved in legal exchanges with at least one of the Norton Warburg investors.

Financial Editor, page 17

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By Bill Johnstone



Mr Hanson announcing Mrs Mason's removal from the board in Bradford yesterday.

Mrs Mason is ousted

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Pamela Mason, the Hollywood chag show hostess who has been warring with the board of Illingworth Morris for two years, was yesterday ousted as a director of the Yorkshire textiles group.

With her went her son, Morgan, aged 31. The board recently demoted him to a part-time director and cut his salary from £29,000 to £5,000 a year.

Although Mrs Mason, aged 65, who joined the board in 1974, was defeated on a vote in which 96 per cent of the votes available were cast.

In one of the highest turnouts ever known in a proxy battle in the United Kingdom, 84 per cent of the 2,052 shareholders turned out to vote them off.

Commanding 4,642,221 votes, Mrs Mason was defeated by a margin of 27,713. Her son Morgan, who became a director in 1977, was ousted by 279,573 votes.

Mrs Mason had originally intended to use her stake to vote on Mr Donald Hanson, chairman and Mr Peter Hardy, the group's joint chief executive.

She announced the threat and requisitioned a special shareholders' meeting in July after the group had reported a second £2.4m loss in as many years and passed the dividend.

She claimed that assurances which had to be given to the group's bankers in order to continue borrowing facilities.

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represented a vote of no confidence in the present management.

But, during successive court battles by relatives, including her step-sister, Mrs Isabella Blech, and the executors of the estate of her father's brother, Maurice, she gave a High Court undertaking that she would not vote on the top management. The court actions had been designed to wrest control of the shares from her by registering her as executrix.

Mrs Mason had also called for the removal of Mr Tommy Yeardy, whom she put on the

Illingworth board when she first showed alarm at the way the company was run at a stormy annual meeting in 1979.

But, in August, Mr Yeardy resigned, saying he backed the existing board.

Then, early in September, the Illingworth board went on the attack. They called another special meeting themselves to remove Mrs Mason and her son, and said that profits of £1.2m would be made by next March and that the group would return to paying a dividend, although only in a nominal way.

In the background during the four-month battle has been the announcement by Mrs Mason that she intends to sell her stake. At one time she said there were three bidders interested. Then, during a High Court hearing 10 days ago, she announced an agreed deal with Mr Alan Lewis, a Manchester businessman and chairman of a London property company.

She is selling to his Isle of Man off-the-shelf company, Able 19 per cent of the votes and 34 per cent of a non-voters for £707,718 with the option of buying the remaining 27 per cent of the votes and the rest of the non-voters for £37,508.

But whether Mr Lewis takes up the option will depend on a winding-up petition against Lothbury Investment Corporation which has been brought by the executors of the Maurice Ostrer estate and through which the remaining shares are held. It has yet to be heard.

If Mr Lewis, aged 43, succeeds in getting the full 46 per cent, he would be obliged to make a full bid for Illingworth under the Takeover Code.

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However, the report claims that the aggressive marketing methods of the Japanese and American manufacturers have given them a competitive edge.

To counter this, the NEDO working party calls for the Government to adopt a clear set of guidelines to ensure that inward investment helps rather than hinders the United Kingdom industry.

By Bill Johnstone

March 1981 the number of employees in the industry fell by 20,000 to 107,000, most of them women workers. But the report is optimistic that the industry will expand by between 10 and 15 per cent a year until 1985. In 1990 the 500 companies in the sector generated business of over £1,400m.

represented a vote of no confidence in the present management.

But, during successive court battles by relatives, including her step-sister, Mrs Isabella Blech, and the executors of the estate of her father's brother, Maurice, she gave a High Court undertaking that she would not vote on the top management. The court actions had been designed to wrest control of the shares from her by registering her as executrix.

Mrs Mason had also called for the removal of Mr Tommy Yeardy, whom she put on the

Illingworth board when she first showed alarm at the way the company was run at a stormy annual meeting in 1979.

But, in August, Mr Yeardy resigned, saying he backed the existing board.

Then, early in September, the Illingworth board went on the attack. They called another special meeting themselves to remove Mrs Mason and her son, and said that profits of £1.2m would be made by next March and that the group would return to paying a dividend, although only in a nominal way.

In the background during the four-month battle has been the announcement by Mrs Mason that she intends to sell her stake. At one time she said there were three bidders interested. Then, during a High Court hearing 10 days ago, she announced an agreed deal with Mr Alan Lewis, a Manchester businessman and chairman of a London property company.

She is selling to his Isle of Man off-the-shelf company, Able 19 per cent of the votes and 34 per cent of a non-voters for £707,718 with the option of buying the remaining 27 per cent of the votes and the rest of the non-voters for £37,508.

But whether Mr Lewis takes up the option will depend on a winding-up petition against Lothbury Investment Corporation which has been brought by the executors of the Maurice Ostrer estate and through which the remaining shares are held. It has yet to be heard.

If Mr Lewis, aged 43, succeeds in getting the full 46 per cent, he would be obliged to make a full bid for Illingworth under the Takeover Code.

IN BRIEF

Malaysia to continue anti-British trade policy

□ Datai, Seri Mahathir, Minister, said his country's new policy against British goods and services will remain for a long time because he does not foresee any accommodation by the British.

In an interview with the National News Agency, Bernama, he said Malaysia was neither cutting trade ties with Britain nor carrying out a general boycott of British goods.

A directive issued earlier this month requires all import and export companies to be referred to the Prime Minister's department, along with a non-British second choice, for final approval.

Sweden faces tax reform

□ Sweden's Centrist-Liberal minority government is to present a controversial tax package by next Thursday in a move to overhaul the crisis-ridden economy, government sources said.

The taxation issue sparked a dispute in the ranks of the ruling centre-right coalition last May and led to the Conservatives pulling out of the government, leaving a minority coalition under the leadership of Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, a centrist.

Mr Fälldin, said the planned package was the biggest taxation reform ever in Sweden. "It must have a solid political foundation," he said.

S Africa gold

□ South Africa, worried by balance of payments problems, may use its gold as collateral in the next few months to raise currency loans and to bolster its foreign exchange reserves, banking sources said in Johannesburg.

Car output down

□ Japan's motor vehicle production in September declined 1.7 per cent from a year ago to 566,557 units, a third consecutive monthly drop, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports.

Iran-Japan talks

□ Iran Chemical Development Company partners in the Japan-Iran joint petrochemical project at Bandar Kobaheini, in Southern Iran, expects Iran to send a government mission to Tokyo soon to reopen talks on the fate of the project, which has met with difficulties because of the Iranian revolution and the Gulf war.

Indonesian coal

□ Mr Subroto, Indonesian Minister of Energy, said yesterday that his country expects Australia to share its knowledge and expertise

for the development of coal projects in the country. The participation of Australia and other countries was required for the exploitation of tens of millions of tons of his country's coal reserves.

£996m oil platform

□ The Norwegian Statoil oil group reports that its new oil-production platform, expected to be the world's largest, will cost about \$1,800m (about £996m) up 8 per cent from previous estimates.

Hoover talks off

□ Talks which were to have taken place yesterday were postponed between Hoover management and the unions over plans to close the company's Perivale plant in West London with the loss of more than 1,000 jobs.

£18m ship order

□ Rijn-Schelde-Verolme Machinefabrieken en Scheepswerken NV has received an order for a bulk cargo vessel worth more than £18m from Dock Express Shipping, of Rotterdam.

Zinc plant project

□ Thailand and Belgium have signed an agreement to set up a \$144m (about £79.6m) zinc smelting plant to refine ore deposits near the Thai-Burmese border.

Trade balance

□ The current account of South Africa's balance of payments is likely to remain in deficit throughout 1982, according to an economic survey published by Nedbank, a leading bank group. The prediction comes on the heels of speculation that the current account deficit may reach 4,000m rand (about £2,285m) this year, following a 1,800m surplus in 1980.

French gold venture

□ A gold mine will be started up at Croc-Gallet, near Limoges in central France, next year by the Cofraimex and Pennaroya companies. About 60m francs (£5.8m) will be invested.

Oil output down

□ Average Venezuelan oil production for the year to October 21 was 2,075,000 barrels a day, 4.29 per cent lower than that for 1980.

Wage claim

□ The Japanese Confederation of Labour, a union organisation grouping many private-sector workers, has decided tentatively to seek wage rises of between 9 and 10 per cent next year.

Consumer spending

□ Recovery in Japanese consumer confidence is slower than expected with August personal spending registering a further decline, the Prime Minister's office reports in a monthly survey report. Expenditure by wage earners households averaged 247,500 yen a month (about £578), up 4.5 per cent from a year earlier.

State blamed for wool industry woes

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's wool textile industry, which in the last two years has witnessed the closure of 300 mills and the shedding of 14,000 jobs, is pressing the Government to draw up a charter of intent to employers and trade unions.

Management and trade union officials yesterday sharply criticised the Government whose policies and attitudes had, they claimed, severely disturbed the industry.

A progress report from the industry's Economic Development Committee (Little Noddy) published yesterday stated: "Many in the industry felt that there was little point in identifying and attempting to overcome problems when the main problem was the Government's economic policies."

The committee's Little Noddy had discussions with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an effort to clarify the Government's attitudes towards the wool textile industry in particular, and the textile industry in general. But the members of the EDC said that while they accepted the ultimate benefits of reducing inflation, they were not convinced that nothing could be done to ameliorate the adverse effects of the measures being taken.

In its report, the Little Noddy said it intended to pursue its dialogue with Ministers in a bid to improve communications with Government and help to develop a charter.

It wants a "charter group" of the textile industries' leaders and senior civil servants to meet under the

Japan plans multi-lingual 'artificial brains' Computers go polyglot

Tokyo, Oct. 26. — Japan is laying the foundations of a plan to build a super-sophisticated family of computers, to be introduced in the 1990s, capable of talking in any language, repairing themselves and controlling locations as diverse as hospitals and engineering works.

The Japanese companies which would take part in this development see it as a means of catapulting themselves to the forefront of the world computer industry.

The aim is to create a vast Japanese research project from which technical breakthroughs could spread, affecting anyone in any country who can be reached by telephone.

The name coined for the new machines is the "Fifth Generation". A study group has already taken the first step in the project.

Until now, computers have been designed for numerical calculations and development has concentrated on providing bigger capacities and higher operating speeds. But all the systems have involved complex operations.

Improved technology and large-scale production is now reducing manufacturing costs and simpler ways of communicating with the machines are emerging.

The Fifth Generation computer is so called because the first computers used tubes,

the second semi-conductors, the third integrated circuits and the fourth large-scale integrated circuits.

New Japanese computer scientists, armed with ultra-large integrated circuits, plan to target computer development 10 years ahead and create cheaper machines with memories 100 to 10,000 times bigger than those in current products and capable of working 10 to 1,000 times faster.

These machines would resemble artificial brains, ranging over a vast memory store of the world's knowledge and readily usable by the general public.

A preliminary report from the Japan Information Processing Development Centre envisages a computer terminal capable of accepting voice commands in any language and any accent. It would be able to read, including an understanding of Japanese and Chinese characters and abbreviations.

Research would embrace systems to link telephones, home terminals and television receivers into a wide network of communications, including international satellites.

The new terminals would be lightweight, able to clarify even vague instructions, able to detect and repair their own malfunctions and operate in secrecy to protect individual privacy, thwart computer

crime and prevent any unauthorized use.

Initially the new machines would be introduced in Japan for a wide variety of uses, including building a range of intelligent robots, the creation of a lifetime education system, remote medical checks by telephone and further developments towards workerless factories.

Some scientists foresee other developments, such as the possible growth of a stay-at-home white collar workforce, the spread of accounting methods down to the corner shop and the possible use of terminals as election voting points.

Mr Hajime Karatsu, a technology consultant for Matsushita's Communication Industrial Company, addressing a recent Tokyo seminar on Fifth Generation computers, said:

"Mass production robbed from us the joy of selecting goods as we like. The next generation computer will open the door to multiple choice, with products as different as cars and clothes tailored to the specifications of the purchaser."

"The Fifth Generation computer must be the machine that should work to fit the human being, contrary to the present way whereby a human being has to follow the rules of the machine."

Reuter.

Small firms are starting to boom, Jenkin says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary for Industry, quoted new evidence yesterday to support the view that the recession had stabilized. Small businesses, on which the Government laid great emphasis, were now being created at the rate of 2,500 a month, he said.

Mr Jenkin told the National Chamber of Trade conference at Worthing: "The number of new businesses starting up every day in this recession may well outweigh the number of businesses being wound up or taken over."

He said that in contrast with earlier decades, the Government now helped small businesses in dozens of ways. "Since the last general election, 60 new measures have been introduced to encourage the small firms sector," he added.

Mr Jenkin spoke as part of a government drive to publicize its business opportunities programme. A local businessmen's conference in Brighton tomorrow, to be addressed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary for Energy, is one of a series being held throughout the country.

Mr Jenkin said the Government saw thriving small business sector as essential as a safeguard against too much economic power being concentrated in too few hands. The multiplication of decision centres meant there was more chance of getting things right.

He added: "There are no many one-horse industrial towns where the horse has bolted leaving the stable empty. In towns where there is a thriving small business sector, the collapse of a major employer is a far less serious event than where there is none."

The real reasons for the low number of small firms were to be found in the national culture, Mr Jenkin said. "In our schools it is preached that growth is a dirty word. School-leavers are overwhelmingly encouraged to see themselves as employees, and never as potential employers."

"From having been perhaps the most entrepreneurial society in the world, our culture, our attitudes and our institutions have almost made 'entrepreneur' a term of abuse."

"It is not fanciful to argue that nearly three million unemployed in Britain, 11.3 per cent compared with an average of 8.3 per cent in the Common Market — is at least in part due to this disastrous attitude. Nor is it fanciful to claim that 'things are at last changing.'"

Government may aid castings industry

By Our Industrial Editor October 26

Government funds may be made available to promote rationalization of Britain's recession-troubled steel castings industry.

Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers, with support from the Bank of England and the Department of Industry, launched a scheme earlier this year designed to eliminate overcapacity in the industry through a voluntary and novel compensation scheme. The idea was that companies closing down facilities would receive compensation based on a turnover-related levy paid by those companies retaining facilities.

Although progress has been made in the high alloy sector with a sufficient number of companies notifying the bankers whether or not they are willing to close facilities to enable a scheme to go ahead, less progress has been made among those companies producing heavy and light castings.

The Government has supported the scheme because of the voluntary nature of the plan and because it would be self-financing. It is understood that Finance for Industry has indicated that it might become involved.

So far, companies accounting for about 15 per cent of the capacity in the heavy and light sectors of the industry have indicated that they would be prepared to close down their facilities.

In a statement to companies last night, Lazard Brothers said: "While there is nothing approaching any commitment, if there is firm evidence that a very reasonable prospect of significant external financial help for the scheme from sources outside the industry but that such help will be forthcoming only if the firm evidence that the industry is prepared to unify quickly to play its part."

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The TV-studded all-glass cockpit of the future.

Old 1-11 to sell new flight decks

By Arthur Reed

An elderly British Aerospace 1-11 aircraft will fly from the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, to the United States on a joint government-industry tour in an effort to sell a British developed flight deck of the future.

Although the aircraft is old, it is being used as a test bed for the latest cockpit instrumentation. This instrument replaces the traditional electro-mechanical dials — which tell the pilots their speed, altitude and attitude — by the horizon — with computer-generated information on television screens.

Two full-colour cathode ray tubes are installed in the 1-11 aircraft in front of the pilot in the left-hand seat, one displaying the instruments, the other a moving map showing exactly where his aircraft is at any moment during the flight. The traditional dials have been left before the right-hand seat to show potential customers the enormous difference between the two systems.

A joint team: Smiths Industries, the developers of the new system, the Royal Aircraft of Industry, and the Royal Air Force, will be on board to demonstrate it to airlines and the Boeing Company, noted for guided missile systems, to investigate the project's automation potential.

Such systems use remote controlled forklift trucks to carry the products on pallets to the designated storage and dispatch areas.

Digitron has designed similar projects in Germany and Canada. The German plant in Hamburg serviced by 20

existing airliners, such as the 747 jumbo and the smaller 737.

Developing EFIS, the electronic flight instrument system, which is referred to in the aviation industry as the "all-glass cockpit", has cost Smiths £750,000 to date, while the Department of Industry has put in a further £3.9.

The sales team will tell the Americans that the British system has potential for fuel saving, through the more exact flying which it makes possible, for greater safety in the air cutting down crew workload, and for the work of three pilots to be done by two.

The team's main slogan will be that EFIS will also save the airline industry money on the ground.

Esso project would lead to only 70 new jobs

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The £40m Esso lubricants plant proposed for Ellesmere Port would generate only 70 jobs for the area because of automation.

Esso has applied for outline planning permission on a 15-acre site and has commissioned Digitron, a Swiss company noted for guided missile systems, to investigate the project's automation potential.

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M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld %	Actual	P/E Ratio	Turned
114/100	ABN-Bldgs 10%	CULS	109	—	10.0	9.2	—	—	—	—
76/39	Airbrung Group	66ad	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5	—	—	—
52/21	Armata & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1	—	—	—
200/224	Bardon Hill	192	—	9.7	5.1	3.3	11.4	—	—	—
104/88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1	—	—	—
126/38	Frank Horsell	115	—	6.4	5.6	10.4	25.0	—	—	—
110/39	Frederick Parker	98	—	7.7	2.9	25.7	—	—	—	—
102/33	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102/33	IPC	56	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	—	—	—
113/59	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—	—
130/103	James Burrough	110	—	8.0	7.9	8.0	10.1	—	—	—
334/244	Robert Jenkins	283	—	31.3	11.1	3.9	10.0	—	—	—
50/50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6	—	—	—
224/187	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4	—	—	—
23/23	Twinklort Ltd	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50/50	Twinklort 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—	—	—	—
165/33	Unilock Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0	—	—	—
103/81	Walter Alexander	83	—	6.4	7.7	5.5	9.7	—	—	—
263/181	W. S. Yeates	224	—	13.1	5.8	4.2	8.6	—	—	—

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	15 1/4%
Barclays	15 1/4%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crds	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	15 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	15 1/4%
Midland Bank	15 1/4%
Nat Westminster	15 1/4%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 1/4%

* 7 day deposit on basis of £10,000 and under 12 months £50,000 14 1/4%

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A year of substantial change and development

- * Pre-tax profits for 14 months to 30th June 1981 reached new record level of £1,531,000 (year to 30th April 1980: £891,000).
- * 51% of ordinary shares now owned by Hong Leong Overseas Bv.
- * Edward Manson and Company granted status as Licensed Deposit-taking Institution; shareholders funds increased to £5 million.
- * Leasing and Lease Broking Division, property dealing company and insurance broking subsidiary formed during the year.
- * "We look forward to a further period of consolidation and growth"

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, 101/103 Great Portland Street, London W1.

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Business appointments

Newage names technical chief

Mr Peter Wyles has been appointed technical director of Newage Engineers, part of the Charterhouse Group.

Mr Denis Lyons, managing director of Healdick & Struggles International, has joined the Healdick & Struggles Inc group operating board.

Mr David LeRoy-Lewis is now on the board of R.P. Martin & Co. and will be non-executive chairman with effect from November 1. Mr LeRoy-Lewis is also deputy chairman of Touche Kemmant & Company.

In accordance with the agreed terms of the merger with the Bierbaum Group, Mr Peter M. Endres and Mr Michael D. Phelan become joint managing directors; Mr Wolfgang Struck and Mr Peter Watling become joint deputy managing directors. Mr Alan Griffiths and Mr Martin H. Renfer have been appointed to the board.

Mr Peter Hammond has been appointed managing director of Eros Mailing.

Mr C. J. Whittles, managing director of Profile Expanded Plastics, joins the board of its holding company, Pentos Home and Office Products Group.

Mr Roy Benniston and Mr Barry Matthews have been appointed to the board of H. Pickup Structural Engineers, a subsidiary of Allied Plant Group.

Mr Malcolm A. Anson is joining the board of the Bristol Waterworks Company, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr A. N. Irens.

Dr Wolfgang Lafite becomes deputy general manager of the London branch of Creditanstalt-Bankverein and Mrs Janet Chamblain has been appointed manager, Export Finance.

UNITED BRITISH SECURITIES TRUST PLC

Manager—Robert Fleming Investment Management Limited. Secretary—Robert Fleming Services Limited.

Three year summary of results:

Year ended	Gross Revenue	Ordinary Shares Earned	Ordinary Shares Paid	Gross Assets (less current liabilities)	Net Asset Value per Equity share
30th June 1979	3,839	5.10p	5.10p	76,160	169.9p
1980	5,382	7.58p	7.55p	81,960	183.0p
1981	4,817	6.61p	7.00p	107,208	240.0p

The earnings and dividend for 1980 include 1.00p in respect of special income received. In his statement, The Hon. David Montagu said:

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates on a knife-edge

Period rates in the money market continued to creep higher yesterday, with the 3-month inter-bank rate briefly touching 17 per cent. But still the authorities and the discount houses continue to play the game at just over 15 per cent. So, for the time being at least, the banks continue to be spared the blushes of pushing their base rates back up to 16 per cent.

How long this can go on remains to be seen, but the behaviour of sterling must be fairly critical. Although the pound finished 1.65 cents down in London last night, it appeared to bounce off the \$1.80 mark without Bank of England help. It was also firm against Continental currencies.

Whether this was in response to the higher period rates in London money markets or in expectation that ultra-short term rates will soon move higher, is a matter of conjecture. Dollar rates remain firm, however, and that seems to be the way markets expect them to continue on the basis of the latest US inflation figures. As in London, bonds and equities in New York have failed to hold on to the early October rally and are staring their September 'lows' in the face once more.

● **Fund managers' GT Management** are negotiating with Sun Life and are likely to come to agreement soon on the sale of a range of insurance and pension products linked to GT funds. The main attraction for GT, as for any unit trust group which teams up with an insurance company, is no longer the sales potential of unit trust linked policies which attract tax relief on the premiums. Unit trusts are now a more tax efficient investment vehicle than life products and will sell to some extent on their own merits. The appeal lies in the much improved marketing potential available through a life company's sales force, and broker contacts.

Unit trust groups are prevented under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act from doorstep selling of their products, while insurance companies suffer no such restriction. Fund managers feel that the PFI Act, now under review by Professor Gower's committee, places unit trusts at an unfair disadvantage to competing insurance products and are anxious to see the constraints removed. The GT has no intention of exploiting any insurance links in this way.

One way of avoiding the Act's constraints is to obtain potential customers' written consent to being supplied with information concerning unit trust investments. Salesmen are then free to discuss such investments in the client's home.

This blatant sidestepping of the PFI Act provisions must make Professor Gower's review of the Act all the more urgent. In the meantime, an "Economic" currently being drafted deals with the problems of doorstep selling and is likely to come down in favour of a statutory cooling-off period with salesmen giving clients written notice of their right to cancel an agreement within seven days. Clearly, this could create problems with financial products like unit trusts.

Economic forecasts

Liverpool misses goal

The latest set of economic forecasts produced by the Liverpool group headed by Professor Patrick Minford take the Micawber school of economics to its logical conclusion. Not merely something but everything will turn up as long as the Government sticks to its policies. The group's forecasts would have more credibility had we not seen them all before. In November last year, the Liverpool group went against the prevailing fashion by saying the British economy would show positive growth of 1.4 per cent in 1981. Now they predict a drop in output this year of 1.3 per cent. Last year, Professor Minford was dismissive of those who thought the Government would have problems in bringing inflation down. Prices would rise by only 8.1 per cent in 1981, he said. The latest Liverpool estimate is 11.3 per cent inflation.

Unemployment is now at 2.7m, among adults. In November, 1980, the Liverpool group proved to their satisfaction that the annual average would never rise

above 2.1m. Yet as the forecasts for the early 1980s are shown to be hopelessly optimistic, the Liverpool estimates for the middle years of the decade are being revised up. Growth of over 4 per cent a year is now predicted in both 1983 and 1984. In the central forecast, while inflation is set to be 4.2 per cent in 1983 and 5.2 per cent in 1984.

Forecasting is an inaccurate science at the best of times. No one can reasonably complain if forecasters get it wrong, though errors on this scale are far greater than those using more conventional techniques are used to. What does grate, but is the tone in which anyone who disagrees with the Liverpool view of the world is dismissed for failing to understand it. It is as if the whole of the British recession of the past two years (whose imminence Professor Minford denied) has been caused because unions and financial markets have been too stupid to understand what the Liverpool forecasters have been saying.

The stridency (noticeable in discussion of this year's riots, which Professor Minford also doubted would happen) comes across particularly clearly when the Liverpool policy for the British economy is discussed. Briefly, this involves big cuts in social security benefits, removal of trades union immunities and a string of measures to cut spending and taxes. If all this is done, the Liverpool group claim, inflation will fall to 1 per cent in 1983 and prices will actually drop 1 per cent in 1984. Growth will be at or above 7 per cent in both those years. Yet this non-inflationary boom will be accompanied by interest rates between 13 and 14 per cent. The only thing one can do is shake one's head and remember that the Liverpool group's forecasts should not be used to judge other forecasters.

Highland Distilleries

Little cheer

Without its Famous Grouse blend to lean on, Highland Distilleries' results last year would have given the stock market as much as a hangover as the product itself. As it is, pretax profits dropped 13 per cent to £5.06m, after being almost 20 per cent adrift at the half-way stage, a sharp contrast to last month's buoyant results from Arthur Bell, which operates exclusively in the retail market.

As the dreadful results from Tomatin illustrated, it is the big blenders who have been taking savage action to reduce the cost of financing stocks in a period of recession when there seems a real danger of a whisky lake developing. Profits on whisky sales for blending — both new fillings and matured whisky — dropped by more than two fifths which means that Famous Grouse now accounts for more than half group profits against less than a third the year before. That has left the group's five distilleries working at only 53 per cent of capacity against 87 per cent a year ago and with two plants already on short-time the group is looking closely at its capacity needs.

Fortunately, Famous Grouse, which has continued to increase UK market share, looks set for another reasonable year despite signs of increased competition from other brands with the possibility of price increases for the whisky trade generally early in the New Year. Which is more than can be said for the blending side, where prospects are still described as pretty bleak. Working capital requirements were again higher leading to a £2m rise in borrowings, even after more than halved capital spending and the rise in the overdraft will continue in the current year. The dividend has been held at 3.7p gross a share where the current cost cover is closer to 1 than the 1½ level a year ago.

The shares, a poor performer since the failure of the Hiram Walker bid, hardened 2p to 80p yesterday, where the yield is 4.7 per cent. But as the pummeling Distillers has had over the last week has shown, there are not going to be many glasses raised to this sector for some time yet.

New York While economists in Washington argue whether or not the American economy is in a recession, one of the country's leading companies, Chrysler, has its own way of bringing the debate down to a more practical level. Once again, according to Wall Street's experts it is threatening to expire on the Presidential doorstep.

America's third-largest car company has already been bailed out by the Government, the last time as recently as April. For it to come back to the well again will be a bitter blow not just for President Reagan, whose free market views are at odds with subsidies, but also for the company's colourful chairman Mr Lee Iacocca, who when he got the last bucket of money from Washington, was

'After a disastrous autumn it looks as if the rumours of the company's survival have been greatly exaggerated'

adamant that the company would not need to ask for more.

For a brief period this summer he was almost right. In the three months to June, Chrysler actually made a small profit — albeit by producing rather more cars than it could sell, and palming them off on reluctant dealers. But last August, when he was doing and gambling the psychological impact of the profit would be to persuade potential customers that they could buy with confidence. But now, after a disastrous

Autumn, it looks sadly as if the rumours of Chrysler's survival have been greatly exaggerated.

The most telling statistic is the backlog of unsold cars. Ideally the industry likes to have a 60-day supply — a combination which means customers do not have to wait long for delivery and dealers do not have too much unsold stock. In September, after a heavy programme of price-cutting and holiday closures, Chrysler's backlog was 62 days. But at the beginning of October it had soared to 87 days, which crudely speaking, means it sold virtually no cars for a month. And while the position was possibly not that bad, it is widely believed on Wall Street that the company considered postponing a planned payment into its employees' pension fund in order to find the money to pay its September wage.

Astonishingly since then things have got worse. October has been nothing short of a disaster for the whole industry, with sales down 30 per cent on last year — the lowest level for nearly a quarter of a century. Putting it another way, if the October pattern was repeated for the year, the industry as a whole would sell just half the absolute minimum number of vehicles it needs to be barely profitable.

October traditionally is the month in which next year's models are introduced. When the Carter congress reluctantly agreed to help Chrysler last year, it earmarked \$10,500 million (£5,800 million) of aid. This was not in cash — rather it took the form of loan guarantees which allowed the company to borrow more money from lenders. Some \$100 million of this is still left in the kitty.

Cynics on Wall Street are running a sweepstake on the day Chrysler asks for this aid. But it is a very complicated game. For one thing the company board is split on whether it should ask for the money, not because it objects to the



Mr Lee Iacocca, head of Chrysler: the pressures to seek more government help are growing

principle, but because of the side effects. Last time for example, the negotiations which eventually yielded \$400 million took more than three months to complete and according to some economists the talks caused such uncertainty that Chrysler lost more in sales than it ever 'got in aid'.

They fear the same thing could happen again, and coming so soon after the much vaunted profit it would have a disastrous effect on Chrysler's long-term credibility. There is a second problem. Each Federal dollar has to be matched by a dollar saving within the company. This has been achieved in the past by forcing the employees to take pay cuts and component suppliers to cut their prices and wait for payment. But these screws are as tight as they can go.

Most of all the company has to fight the feeling that more aid is simply pouring good money after bad.

One reason the negotiations took so long last spring was that a Federal Reserve Board, which includes the hard nosed duo of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker, has to approve the Chrysler survival plan. Last April it endorsed the company's forecast of a \$38 million loss for the third quarter. The results will be out this week. But Wall Street analysts reckon the company will finish at least \$100 million in the red. Its loss for the year might then hit \$500 million which is twice the forecast. It is a disaster by the monitoring board.

Though supersalesman Mr Iacocca must bear some of the responsibility for the way things turned out, he deserves

credit, not blame, for the fact that Chrysler's market share is higher than forecast. What went wrong was that the overall market turned out smaller than anticipated, so each manufacturer has been able to sell only a fraction of the cars they expected to. Producing well below capacity inevitably means huge losses. General Motors for example, lost \$468 million in its third quarter. Ford is expected to lose \$200 million. The difference is they can just about afford it. Chrysler cannot.

The question is whether things are likely to get any better in the immediate future, given that American cars still look overpriced compared to Japanese models. High interest rates make hire purchase exorbitant, and consumer confidence is still hinging on the move. No one could blame the loan board if it concluded that a further injection of \$300m would simply delay the inevitable.

This can scarcely be lost on Iacocca, but he remains determined to play the game to the last card. Though he admits he discussed the possibility of more aid with Donald Regan a few days ago he is adamant that no formal proposal has been submitted. This, analysts say, is because he is clearing the decks for action by insisting that his dealers place firm orders now for the cars they hope to sell in the next three months. They will have to pay for these cars of course, but the significance of the move is that any sales slump caused by the search for more aid will fall fair and square on them, not the company.

Beyond that tactic Mr Iacocca's room for manoeuvre is severely limited, his options having been exhausted by previous efforts to escape from bankruptcy. And that means that if the company does indeed ask for more aid, it may well need support and even further aid from the White House. The chances of that must be slim.

Anthony Hilton

Unemployment: now it is Germany's turn

Lengthening dole queues have been a novel and unsettling experience for the Germans. Peter Norman reports on the plight of the country's economy

Bonn It has taken West Germany rather longer than most European countries to realize that it has an unemployment problem.

But the autumn report of the country's five leading economic institutes, which was published yesterday, makes clear that the plight of the jobless should be the paramount economic concern of politicians in Bonn next year.

Four of the institutes based respectively in West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Essen, believe that the numbers of registered unemployed will average 1.6 million next year while the Institute for World Economy at the University of Kiel takes a gloomier view, predicting an average unemployment figure of 1.75 million in 1982.

What these figures mean is that Germany is heading for peak unemployment of about two million next year. Although two million registered unemployed might appear modest compared with the numbers out of work in Britain, the rapid lengthening of the dole queues over the past few months has been a novel and unsettling experience for a society used to economic success.

Nor is the problem likely to go away quickly. The age structure of German society means that an estimated 800,000 people will be added to the potential working population between now and 1988.

The rise in unemployment over the summer months has been dramatic. The most recent official figures for September showed that

1,256,000 were out of work. Not only was this the highest figure for a September since 1952, but it represented an increase of 53 per cent on the level of a year before.

A slump in the number of jobs officially registered as vacant to 176,000 last month, and a jump of 61 per cent to 268,000 in the number of people on short-time working between August and September, are clear signs that unemployment will continue to rise in the short term. The five institutes believe that the total will soon pass the 1.5 million mark. The present weakness in West Germany's domestic economic performance is proving much more difficult to overcome than the country's many professional forecasters believed when they began a year ago to predict the likely development of the economy in 1981.

Modest hopes of a real economic growth rate of between zero and 0.5 per cent this year have given way to the institutes' latest expectation that real gross national product will fall by 1 per cent in 1981.

Whereas recently the German Government was hoping that economy might grow by 2 per cent next year, the four most optimistic institutes put

the possible growth figure at only 1 per cent and Keil, on the basis of a prediction that a turnaround in the economy is unlikely before the end of 1982, expects a further real decline of 1 per cent in GNP.

The recovery of German exports on world markets has been insufficient to compensate for the harmful influences of high interest rates and rising costs at home.

The extended period of high interest rates has contributed to a record number of insolvencies. Over the first half of this year the number of bankruptcies rose by a fifth and the trend is expected to continue over the rest of 1981 to create a record 11,000 cases this year.

The building, retail and services sectors, all traditionally under-capitalized, have been particularly hard-hit. The number of building workers among the registered unemployed was 139 per cent higher in September than a year ago.

Whereas 255,000 people lost their jobs because of business failures last year, the total in 1981 is expected to rise to nearly 250,000.

In contrast to the recession of the mid-1970s, the German banks are less inclined to help companies that hit temporary

hard times through their difficulties. The protracted period of high interest rates has exploded a once popular myth that expansion of the services sector would automatically absorb slack from the labour market.

The problems faced by the banking industry have helped to forecast a once popular myth that expansion of the services sector would automatically absorb slack from the labour market. Many leading Germans, among them Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, the President of the Federal Bank in Frankfurt, believe that Germany must "reindustrialize" if it is to deal with the problem of unemployment.

But reindustrialization is easier to talk about than to achieve. Perhaps the only developed economy that is at present reindustrializing to the extent necessary to maintain employment, is Japan.

The economic institutes in their report agree that unemployment can only be tackled through medium-term policies. They are unanimous in saying that short-term spending programmes to boost employment will in the long-run only make it more difficult to combat unemployment.

But their prescriptions are very much those trotted out on successive occasions in the past. They preach moderation in wage settlements — with Kiel advocating a freeze on

wage increases throughout 1982. The State's financial deficits should be consolidated — but in such a way as to encourage the growth of State spending and budgetary policy that stimulate growth. Monetary policy should follow clearly set targets that provide for growth potential in the economy. But should not be tightened in the event of inflation rising above the level that is anticipated and considered unavoidable.

The trouble with such prescriptions is that they match fairly evenly the declared aims of government economic policy. And yet unemployment has risen sharply and is destined to continue rising.

The apparent failure of prescriptions and policy is beginning to foster cries for a change. Herr Heinz-Oskar Vetter, the head of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB), has warned: "We cannot accept that there are 1.4 million unemployed in this society and that politicians react to forecasts of 1.75 million jobless with a shrugging of the shoulders".

As unemployment mounts towards two million, pressure for a change in policies is certain to grow inside the trade union movement and on the left wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrat Party.

The Times Special Reports.

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Business Diary: Snap, crackle, flop?

When I think of breakfast television, I am reminded of a scene from Lindsay Anderson's most recent film, *O Lucky Man!*

Anderson, playing himself, approaches Malcolm McDowell, the film's luckless, Candido-like hero, and orders him to smile.

It is an audition and Anderson is the director. When McDowell declines, Anderson then repeats the request and backs it up with a clout round the head. McDowell obeys and the set dissolves into a raucous party at which McDowell is the centre of adoring attention; he has conformed to the director's instructions and been welcomed into the glittering world of showbusiness. Acceptance spells success.

TV-AM is an equally glittering array of television talent, most of which accepted the clout round the head some time ago and has, in the meantime, reaped its rewards, one of which was the breakfast television franchise.

Will it have a happy ending? Perhaps, but there are already rumblings within the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the direction of the new company.

These arise in the first place from the fact that TV-AM was the franchise with an unexpected array of glamour.

Publicly fronted by Peter Jay, it was backed by Anna Ford, Angela Rippon, Esther Rantzen, Robert Kee, Michael Parkinson and David Frost. This was a line-up of public figures unrivalled by any of the seven other hopefuls in the breakfast race.

This contest was finally between TV-AM and a consortium headed by Pearson Longman. The latter was heavy on professional talent — it included Mike Woolley, the former head of documentaries at Thames and Jeremy Hardy, Oxford don and deputy chairman of the Monopolies Commission, who is now working on the Royal Bank of Scotland report — but short on public figures.

Though the voting has never been revealed, I understand that the IBA was split between the two bids. Lady Plowden, then chairman of the authority, voted for Pearson Longman's group, but saw herself defeated by no more than two votes. The old guard of the IBA voted for Pearson Longman, the newer members plumped for TV-AM. It was, said one of those involved, decided on glamour.

All this might not matter, since all concerned have solid reputations as television professionals, were it not for the fact that TV-AM's image — even with the departure of



Left: Peter Jay — "No more departures". Above: presenters Angela Rippon and Michael Parkinson.

Esther Rantzen from the team — remains irrevocably tangled up in the image of British broadcasting as it stood in 1980. Is that what people will want to watch in 1982? The company's star line-up now looks like this...



DAVID FROST. More than anyone, Frost seems to sum up TV-AM's difficulty. In a broadcasting career which started in the Sixties, Frost has turned in some respectable current affairs programmes. But he has mixed

this with showbiz and adverts to a baffling degree, to the extent that he now has no defined public image.

PETER JAY. Former Ambassador to Washington, Economics Editor of *The Times* and presenter of *Weekend World*, Jay has a strong record in journalism. Before his Washington appointment, he co-authored, with John Birt, of London Weekend Television, a series of articles calling for a new approach to television news which would bring greater understanding to current affairs.

Robert Kee. Veteran broadcaster and former reporter for *Picture Post*, Kee has, for the most part, managed to avoid the mantle of show business accepted with varying degrees of willingness by his colleagues. His recent handling of the Booker Prize ceremony smacked somewhat of greasepaint, but on the whole it seems unlikely that he will be spotted plugging margarine anywhere before TV-AM appears.

Michael Parkinson. Jay apart, former *Guardian* reporter Parkinson is the most vocal supporter of breakfast television to be found in the ranks of the celebrities who founded TV-AM. Parkinson seems to have a genuine desire to shrug off

the somewhat middle-of-the-road image with which his BBC chat show has landed him. Meanwhile, he has a lucrative chat contract in Australia.

Angela Rippon. The former BBC newsreader's latest escapade is to sign a contract to promote Hovis. The bread company's marketing manager, Alan Hepburn, is frank about why she was chosen: "It is in anticipation of her appearing on breakfast television."

Anna Ford. Rippon's ITV counterpart upset her bosses at ITN when they discovered that she was a member of the TV-AM consortium. ITN had an unsuccessful bid in for the same franchise. Anna Ford's departure from ITN soon followed. She is now writing a book called *Men and expecting a baby* by cartoonist Marc Boxer.

Jay says that there will be no more departures from the ranks "short of people being struck by meteorites in the streets. Esther Rantzen left because she found herself the mother of three children under four years old. I can say with biological certainty that cannot happen to anybody else."

David Hewson

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Prices drift in thin trade

Faced with an ever growing list of imponderable investors decided to take the day off yesterday and the new two week annual made a remarkably quiet start.

The FT Index opened 1.7 down before reverting to unchanged at 3pm, and eventually closing 0.1 down at 461.8. Dealers described trade as exceptionally thin with the market anxiously awaiting the third quarter figures from ICI on Thursday and the outcome of applications for shares in Cable & Wireless on Friday.

In the meantime, the continuing interest in Poland, the upward pressure on interest rates and further weakening of sterling again proved a disincentive. Interest was again centred on oil and special situations.

Government securities continued to drift, unsettled by the poor overnight performance on the US bond market which resulted in losses of £3 across the board.

ICI was the main feature in blue chips rising 5p to 262p ahead of Thursday's reports where estimates range from £70m to £75m against a loss last time of £10m. Smaller gains were seen in Fisons up 3p to 125p, and Hawke's deler, 2p to 252p, the latter following recent improved figures.

But Lucas Industries slipped 3p to 183p as next Monday's strike of BL workers drew closer with no sign of a solution.

Oil shares continued to run against the trend, still excited by the possibility of a higher oil price at the Opec oil ministers' conference in Geneva. Buying was spread across the board although with Wall Street opening lower prices closed off the top. BP ended 4p stronger at 302p with Shell rising 10p to 366p, Ultramar 9p to 481p, and Tricor 2p to 246p. Among second liners Atlantic Resources jumped 25p to 299p, after 310p, still waiting the report on the Porcupine Basin. Berkeley Exploration rose 18p to 326p, KCA International to 138p, Canadex 15p to 196p and Sovereign 28p to 364p.

Mining Supplies was a feature after a visit to its headquarters by several institutions which put 12p on the price at 120p. Speculative demand boosted Wiggins Construct 5p to 71p with Rankine & McDougall up 2p to 54p on persistent bid talk. Maurice James advanced 14p to 261p after talk that the

chairman had rejected a bid of 40p a share for his stake. A spokesman denied the rumour but added that the chairman was still in talks with several other public companies.

Who is the mystery buyer of Bercs shares at 115p? *Cazenove* was a buyer at that level yesterday, but the price moved against them, to close up 1p at 117p. Word is that it could be an Isle of Man purchaser.

Brokers to Mstock Johnson, Laing & Cruickshank, last night denied rumours of an impending bid for Eucalyptus Pulp Mills after announcing an increased stake in the group. Istock bought another 100,000 shares or 2 per cent for £180,000, bringing its holding to 22.7 per cent. Eucalyptus shares closed unchanged at 181p.

Jenks & Cattell jumped 5p to 68p after a meeting with the Elliott Group of Peterborough, for which it is making an all-share bid. At this level the Elliott offer is worth 56p to Elliott holders compared with its closing price of 45p last night.

British Land has picked up a further 1.1m shares in J Ifford, worth 1p dearer at 86p, taking its stake to just over 11 per cent.

Equity turnover on October 23 was £108.102m (12,644 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, BP, Glaxo, SA Breweries, ICI, Barratt Developments, Barlow Rand, Shell and Elsborg Gold.

Traded options: Only 686 contracts were recorded with ICI on 103 calls. Traditional options saw calls in Town & City on 5p, Ass Fish on 8p, ICL on 5p, and Royal Bank of Scotland on 15p.

Latest results

Company	£m	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Amv Pet. (F)	0.49(0.47)	0.11(0.022)	1.3(0.1)	1.2(1.14)	11/12	(3.34)
Bishopsgate Trust (I)	2.01(2.41)	0.72(0.69)	1.9(1.87)	0.32(0.35)	—	—
Feb Int. (I)	8(7)	0.42(0.35)	—	0.75(1)	14/12	(3.0)
Highland Dist. (F)	73(64.3)	5.06(5.25)	7.1(8.4)	1.8(1.8)	—	2.6(2.6)
Laughton & Sons (I)	5.84(6.07)	0.28(0.25)	—	6.0(5.8)	—	(1.0)
St George's (I)	1.76(1.12)	0.43(0.29)	—	1.0(0.85)	—	(3.0)
W. Brom. Spring (I)	1.81(2.18)	0.03(0.22)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss; † Paid on increased capital; ‡ Adjusted for scrip issue.

Matthew Hall in £10m US deal

International engineering group Matthew Hall & Co has ended a three-year search for an acquisition vehicle in the United States with the acquisition of a Louisiana-based engineering contractor, Barnard and Burk.

Matthew Hall is paying \$19.5m (about £10m) in cash for the company, a subsidiary of Aerjet General Corp of California, which in turn is a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber. The purchase is being financed by a \$6m term loan with the balance coming from cash reserves.

A substantial part of Barnard

and Burk's business is in oil refinery maintenance and pipeline fabrication. It is engaged throughout the United States in engineering design and construction. Matthew Hall hopes to expand into mining.

Aerjet says Barnard and Burk does not fit into its long-term corporate strategy.

The company's net tangible assets were worth \$12.1m at May 30. Pretax profits for 1980 were \$1.7m on sales of \$71.3m. In the half this year profits were \$1.7m on sales of \$38m.

Mr Arthur Hoskins, managing director of Matthew Hall, said

he expected profits for the full year to be \$3.5m and that the acquisition would give the company sales of \$100m for the year, against "almost nothing" generated by the group's two small and recently established subsidiaries in Houston and Denver.

At present, overseas earnings account for about a fifth of Matthew Hall's profits. Mr Hoskins said he expected that to rise to about one half within four years. The group also operates in Australia, Singapore and The Netherlands.

HEC which specializes in rebuilding and retrofitting machine tools, estimates that the acquisition will add \$2.5m to its sales and \$250,000 to its profits.

Since it started business in 1976 HEC has increased profits from £16,000 to £65,000 and sales from £50,000 to £600,000. Present orders total £300,000 and inquiries are valued at £3m; at least half are expected to turn into firm orders.

Humberside Electronic to join USM

By Margaret Pagano

Humberside Electronic Controls, a machine tool specialist, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market after completing a reverse takeover of Summerville Estates.

Humberside, formerly Summerville, yesterday applied for a quotation on the market and expects dealings to start next Monday. The company's share price is now 15p.

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